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tection impossible until the painter's work is finished, when the paint rolls up and scales off, thus discrediting the workmanship.
Owing to the war between Japan and Russia, camphor has been prohibited export from Japan, and chemists have discovered that spirits of turpentine lack only one constituent of the imported camphor.
In foods the same rule applies, as the exhibit before the House abundantly proves. Fruit preserves, minus fruit, with glucose and flavoring and other ingredients to take the place of fruit; olive oil, without a particle of proof of olives, being used in the fabrication. Flavoring extracts, made from coal-tar, without a sign of fruit or spice origin, and so on through the list. Liquors, also, of the "make while you wait" kind and quality; port wine from pure logwood shavings, colored, flavored and blended. More of this quality is believed to be sold in Boston and other municipalities throughout this country in six

one at Governor's Island. The Colonial Legislature granted him the use of this island for a rental of two bushels of apples, one for the governor and one for the Legislature.
In 1730 apples were for sale in the market from the Blackstone orchard. Hon. Paul Dudley sent to England in 1726 an account of the culture of fruit in Roxbury. He tells of trees there which were from six to ten feet and each bearing from thirty to thirty-eight bushels. He closed his letter by saying: "Our people of late years have run so much to orchards that a village of forty families near Boston made nearly three thousand barrels of cider; another of two hundred families made nearly ten thousand barrels. Governor Hancock's grounds near the site of the present State House, Governor Hutchinson's place at the North End, near Hanover and Fleet streets; Governor Bowdoin's and his son's place at Dorchester, and many other places in and

carloads per annum; \$600,000 are received every year by the ranchers of southern California for walnuts. When southern California is favored with winter rains, the following results as regards cereals are obtained: Two hundred thousand bushels of corn, five hundred thousand of oats, two million of wheat and four million of barley; the hay crop amounts to 320,000 tons and the price paid is \$10 per ton. This is April and no rain to speak of has fallen this winter; in consequence, hay is \$22 a ton. A hundred million pounds of beets are turned into sugar in southern California every year. But, after all, the greatest amount of money in southern California is made by hotel keepers out of tourists.
Los Angeles, Cal. E. H. RYDALL.

Keeping a Few Hogs.
I keep about twenty cows and keep a few hogs in the basement. What skimmilk I have to spare goes to them and a few weeks, then dry and smoke. I do not use any saltpetre in any meat, it isn't fit for any one to eat, and the meat keeps just as good without it. Just try the dry-cure process and you will be pleased with it.—J. A. Saunders, Niantic, R. I.

running expenses were \$55 to \$60 a day, and we needed good prices to pay bills. This spring we have had better weather for hot-house stuff. Prices are lower, but still fairly good.
THIRTY CUCUMBERS.
At this time of year cucumbers are, perhaps, the most interesting of the crops under glass. They largely supersede lettuce during the spring and now occupy most of the space in Boston greenhouses. They are to be seen in all stages, from the two-leaved seedlings just showing above the pot in which they are started, to the fine, thrifty, luxuriant vines extending yards along the wire netting and bearing loads of bright green fruit. The cucumber is a warm-weather plant, and hence well adapted for forcing spring and early summer, when the required heat can be kept up without too great expense. The thermometer in many of the houses registered above 80°, and the soil was warm and loose from the effect of stable manure trenched under before setting the plants. Under such conditions the plants grow very fast and come into bearing in three or four weeks from transplanting. Most of the growers sow radishes in drills between the cucumbers, the radishes being pulled before the cucumbers are fully grown.
Insect pests are plenty, but the gardeners are learning better each year how to fight them. Steam heating of the soil kills many insects and disease germs before the crop is started. Steam has also been applied directly to the plants in some instances to kill red spiders, etc., but with doubtful success. At the Hittenger place, Mr. Richard Hittenger was thoroughly spraying with cold water his largest house of cucumbers and radishes, mainly to check the red spider, and the cold spray is a favorite treatment for this pest. Most other insects are subdued by fumigation with dampened tobacco stems. The cucumber houses with their high temperature, bright foliage and the hum of bees are suggestive of summer, and a decided contrast to the last week's ice and lingering snow outside.

Home-Grown Feed for Hogs.

In my own practice I never kept my breeding stock fat; for I believe it is impossible to raise strong and healthy pigs from fat parents. My pigs are raised mostly from old sows, and never from sows less than twelve to sixteen months old.
After the pigs come I feed them very little, as scours is one of my worst troubles. I have found no way to prevent this disease except by limiting the feed for these sows for a week or so after farrowing. Of course I feed my pigs in addition to what they get from the dams, but do this very carefully. I plan to change feed every few weeks, and never feed ground pigs anything that I don't feed their dams. I feed my hogs what I can raise on my farm, taking care to produce all variety possible.
Corn, if rightly fed and supplemented with other grains not of a fattening nature, is one of the best feeds I know of. I like good wheat shorts for feeding with corn when not too costly. I have fed a great deal of this. For the last two years shorts have been very high and hard to get, so I have been feeding ground oats. I like oats nearly as well as shorts, and they are much more easily fed.

I keep my hogs on pasture as much as possible and have never been able to make pigs do their best without clover. I supply plenty of pure well water, salt the hogs regularly, giving all the ashes I have, and in addition burn and char the oaks that accumulate from feeding corn.
New York. J. P. FLETCHER.

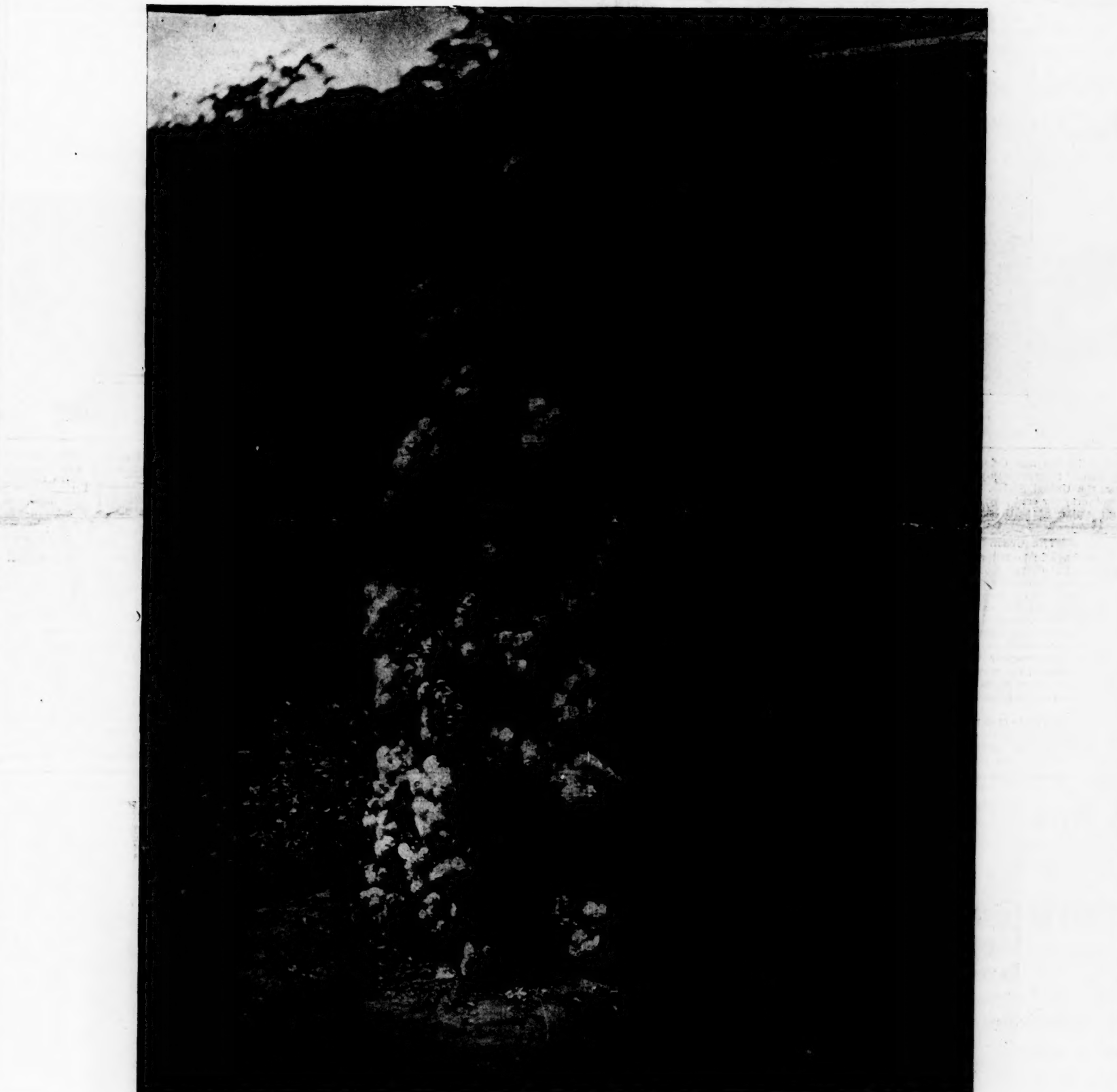
A Place for Evergreen Trees.

One thing about evergreens, they are not wanted much in the rear front of a house. Their place is at the back or sides of the place to break off from the strong winds in winter, and that is what the evergreen does. We do not want evergreens in front of a house, especially when it fronts to the south, which in this region, for comfort, it should always do.
There are several varieties of evergreens good to put about the grounds. The best of all is the white pine, then the Norway spruce, then some of the firs. There are some fine lots of Arbor Vite in town, and, used as hedges, they are best of all. Hemlocks make a handsome hedge, but are hard to keep handsome when pruned, and often die down in places before many years.
There is no town where one cannot find some spots where evergreens are wanted. Sometimes only one is wanted. Again, a clump, larger or smaller, and sometimes even a hedge would improve the surroundings. There are some places where large evergreens are wanted to screen the northern winds in some corner of a large clump for protecting a larger space. In such a place the Norway spruce or the hemlock would be best, or, if a larger space is wanted to be filled, the white pine would fill the bill, and perhaps sometimes a variety of spruces and firs might do. Where an extra fine specimen is wanted in the lawn or about the house, there is a large variety to draw from.
Among these the blue fir, silver fir, Nordmann's fir, two or three of the spruces, the Colorado blue spruce, Engelmann spruce and Norway spruce, and pines, Austrian, Mugo and red pine.

There will be places where large fields need or should need to be planted to evergreens. In such cases generally white pines would be the best, and more lasting, as most of the spruces are too short-lived.
Concord, Mass. PROF. F. G. PRATT.

Frauds in Foods and Drugs.

A very important bill, and, on careful consideration, one of more than ordinary import, called the "Hepburn pure food, drug and liquor bill," passed the House of Representatives by a very substantial majority, and was taken up by the Senate April 6 for consideration. The days of wooden dummies, watered rum and sanded sugar have not passed away by any manner of means.
Stories of unscrupulous tradesmen interpret the Golden Rule. "Do others as they do you." Not being content with a fair living profit, they resort to adulteration of their goods, and not only thereby, in their inordinate greed for gain, reap enormous profits, but ruin, for the use of the trades and for export, the goods they practice upon in their contemptible adulteration. A case in point, is in the adulteration of the spirits of turpentine, an article used by the painter's trade as a dryer. This sells from sixty to seventy cents per gallon, in three-barrel lots. The plan is to withdraw ten gallons of the spirits from the cask and replace it with ten gallons of six cents per gallon cottonseed oil. The remaining twenty gallons, it is claimed, taken up the oil, making de-



NEW CLIMBING ROSE, "LADY GAY," GROWN BY M. H. WALSH, WOOD'S HOLE, MASS.
A Seedling from the Popular Crimson Rambler Which It Resembles in Habit of Growth and General Effect. Flowers Delicate Cherry Pink, Foliage Very Profuse, Glossy Deep Green. Plant is a Vigorous Grower and Perfectly Hardy.

months than is imported in six years of the genuine vineyard production. Ten cent per pint whiskey, concocted from white spirits of kerosene, colored, flavored, blended and beaded, to cater to those in the lowest stages of inebriation.
In connection with this very important and most admirable bill, is an appropriation for a laboratory and chemical department for the use of the Agricultural Department in the examination of foods, drugs, liquors, fruits, manures, fertilizers, etc., extending the scope and usefulness of this important bureau to the general public, many of whom contribute to the "true wealth" of the farmer.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
36 Milford Street, Boston.

Beginnings of Apple Growing.

Since the first settlement of this country, Boston has been in advance in agricultural and horticultural development and has made rapid progress in the science of pomology. In 1625 or 1626, Rev. William Blackstone had an orchard on the west slope of Beacon Hill. Governor Endicott established nurseries in Salem as early as 1628, and in 1648 sold five hundred apple trees to William Trask for 250 acres of land. Governor Winthrop was very prominent in horticultural matters as early as 1630, having land on the Mystic river and a garden at the foot of School street, and also another

around Boston are noted for their orchards. Roxbury is particularly noted for its apple culture, and some farms there have produced from five hundred to one thousand barrels of Roxbury Russets. The orchards through Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk counties testify to the adaptability of soil and climate for apple culture.—A. A. HIXON.

Farming in California.

California is a land of immensities. Vast mountain ranges almost cover the entire State, leaving, fortunately, vast valleys that are covered with countless cattle, the olive forests, and in the south, particularly, vast wastes of sage brush and cactus eternally scorched by the diurnal sun, which rises and sets without interruption some 350 days in every year in southern California.
Underneath some parts of California a sea of oil exists more or less mixed with petroleum; of the former nearly fifteen million barrels were brought to the surface in the year 1903; the son of one insignificant grocer in Los Angeles, Cal., is now receiving a thousand dollars a day for his interest in oil wells; of petroleum twenty-five million barrels were produced last year. The southern and sun-scorched counties of California alone furnished gold, silver and copper last year to the amount of \$12,000,000.
The output of oranges from southern California amounts to nearly thirty thousand

raw potatoes, together with enough corn sprinkled in to keep the basement level and to keep the manure from heating. I feed very little grain, but the hogs do well. When they will dress about two to three hundred pounds I sell them to the market for what they will bring, and this is usually a pretty good price.—T. B. B., Golden Ridge, Me.

I make no pretence at raising hogs. My business is dairying and I keep hogs enough to consume my surplus milk with a little grain. For our own use we prefer a hog from ten to twelve months old, well fattened on middlings and corn meal mixed until towards the close of the fattening period, finally whole corn. This gives the pork a firmer texture and is better for general use. We slaughter, as do most people, letting the meat cool out thoroughly and salt it well in a clean, sweet barrel, using plenty of Turke Island salt, putting into the barrel as little lean meat as possible. I usually sell most of the lean meat.—L. O. STRAW, Newfield, Me.

I kill and dress my hogs in the usual way, and soild them. After a couple of days out them and dry salt the hams and bacon by putting them skin side down on a board, and rubbing them over three times with fine salt, nothing else. It usually takes about one week to strike enough to dry, then smoke. This process is only for cold weather use. For hams to keep through summer I put it in a strong brine about two

quires care. Square cans are best and when filled the sap should be heated to a temperature of 125°. The proper density of sap is about eleven pounds to the gallon. If thinner it is likely to ferment; if thicker it will turn to sugar at the sides and bottom. Wrap each can in paper and ship in a well-made crate, upon which appears the address of the shipper, as well as the person to whom the package is sent.
Rutland, Vt. G. H. GRIMM.

What the Gardeners are Doing.

PLANTING DELAYED.
The gardening season around Boston is backward, so far as outdoor work is concerned. Not much planting has been done except by a few early birds like Frank Coolidge of Watertown and some of the Winchester farmers. In most parts of the district the soil is rather heavy, and nothing is gained in the end by hurrying the seed into the ground too early. The gardeners had this line last spring, and are now rather inclined to follow a safer plan. Some peas, radishes, lettuce, etc., have been planted.

FOR CROPS UNDER GLASS.
It has been a hard winter, with slow growth, a good deal of mould, rot and heavy coal bills. Prices, however, averaged well. "We sold about \$12,000 worth of lettuce from our seven houses," said Mr. Skehan, "but we had to shovel in seven and one-half tons of coal every night. Our

Hungry Field Mice.

The white-rooted mice have been desperately hungry the past winter, and now the snow has gone, we may find sometimes, under a log or stone-heap, a yellowish-brown skin, from which the body has been eaten. During ordinary winters, these dainty creatures are able to subsist on seeds, nuts, cherry-stones, and the like; but when food is as scarce as it was a while back, they sometimes are obliged to eat one another. The meadow mice, if not reduced to such straits as this, have at least been kept busy in their efforts to obtain sufficient food.

Only recently I went out to a plantation of several hundred young trees, and found that every one of them had been killed by the meadow mice, which had gnawed off the bark all the way round, in some cases to a height of two feet or more from the ground. It would seem that an army of mice must have been engaged, so great was the destruction wrought, and indeed few of us realize how numerous these little rodents are until we begin to hunt for them systematically. In spite of the fact that they are the natural prey of hawks, owls, cats, weasels, mink, skunks and foxes, their name is legion. They are wonderfully prolific, having usually eight young in a litter, and at least two litters in a year. The winding foot-paths which they make through the meadows, if straightened out and placed end to end, would reach for thousands of miles—a wonderful "road system" for little creatures only six and a half inches long. And when the snow melts away, and the freshets flood the low-lying meadows, the mice which dwell there in the winter are obliged to seek higher ground, and how they escape drowning is a mystery, unless they have some warning that their burrows are soon to be flooded.—Ernest Harold Baynes, Middlesex County, Mass.

Dairying gives the best returns for labor and care devoted to it, not only in dollars and cents, as the immediate returns for the product, but in the prospective remuneration by way of improving the fertility and productivity of the farm.—Otis Meador, Kennebec County, Me.

Dairy.

Imported Guernsey, Glenwood Girl.

Prepotency is the key-note to successful breeding, and nowhere can be found a better illustration of this than in the Glenwood Girl family, four generations of which can be seen at Haddon Farms, Haddonfield, N. Y. Glenwood Girl is mother of seven remarkable daughters, all resembling their parent in style, vigor and robust constitution, and having individual official butter records, varying from 413.19 pounds to 667.5 pounds per year. The larger illustration shows Glenwood Girl in three positions. The smaller views show six of her daughters.

Butter Tests of Jerseys.

Diploma's Brown Phillips: Sire, Minute Gun; dam, Diploma's Phillips. Butter, 16 pounds 15 ounces; milk, 280 pounds. Test made from June 1 to 7, 1903; age, 4 years 3 months; estimated weight, 800 pounds; fed 7 pounds bran, 4 pounds corn meal, 4 pounds ground oats and 2 pounds old meal, daily—good clover pasture. Property of Richardson Brothers, Davenport, Ia.

Duchess of Chiblowee: Sire, Princess 2d's Jubilee; dam, Hugo's Duchess. Butter, 14 pounds 8 ounces; milk, 234 pounds 4 ounces. Test made from March 7 to 13, 1904; age, 5 years 6 months; estimated weight, 850 pounds; fed 63 pounds bran, 21 pounds corn meal, 21 pounds cottonseed meal, 245 pounds corn ensilage and about 140 pounds pea hay—short ryegrass pasture four hours per day. Property of Amory S. Dunbar, Augusta, Ga.

Helen of Brook Farm: Sire, Hanover Hugo; dam, Nellie Clark. Butter, 17 pounds 4 ounces; milk, 285 pounds 13 ounces. Test made from Feb. 24 to March 1, 1904; age, 6 years 4 months; estimated weight, 750 pounds; fed 49 pounds corn meal, 42 pounds gluten, 24 pounds wheat bran, 70 pounds ensilage and 70 pounds hay. Property of William Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.

Kate H. of Brook Farm: Sire, Hanover Hugo; dam, Little Kate Picture. Butter, 14 pounds 8 ounces; milk, 239 pounds 12 ounces. Test made from Feb. 24 to March 1, 1904; age, 4 years 9 months; estimated weight, 800 pounds; fed 49 pounds corn meal, 42 pounds gluten, 24 pounds wheat bran, 70 pounds ensilage and 70 pounds hay. Property of William Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.

Weelah of Ingleside: Sire, King Koffee Jr.; dam, King's Weelah. Butter, 14 pounds 3 ounces; milk, 283 pounds 4 ounces. Test made from May 14 to 20, 1903; age, 6 years; estimated weight, 700 pounds; fed 56 pounds bran, 28 pounds corn meal and 14 pounds cottonseed meal—Johnson grass and vetch pasture. Property of Amory S. Dunbar, Augusta, Ga.

Heavy Yield from Holsteins.

Following is a brief summary of official records of forty-one Holstein-Friesian cows, received and approved during eight days, from April 4 to April 12. All were made under the careful supervision of State experiment stations. The superintendent of advanced registry estimates the butter on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat to a pound of finished butter, the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. On the whole the records of this period are the most remarkable of any given period reported since the commencement of official testing.

Eight of the cows, averaging in age 6 years 8 months 4 days, produced in thirty days 17,183.6 pounds milk, containing, 556.761 pounds butter fat, equivalent to 649 pounds 8.9 ounces finished butter. The largest production of a single cow was 91 pounds 10 ounces of butter, an average of over 3 pounds per day. The average production of the eight cows was as follows: Milk 2148 pounds, butter fat 69.336 pounds, equivalent butter 81 pounds 3.1 ounces.

One of the cows was tested sixty days. She produced 4507.5 pounds of milk, containing 145.830 pounds fat, equivalent to 170 pounds 2.2 ounces finished butter, an average of nearly 3 pounds per day during the whole period.

Of the cows making seven-day records, ten of full age averaged, age 6 years six months 7 days, days from calving to commencement of record 21: Milk 500.6 pounds, fat 16.605 pounds, equivalent butter 19 pounds 5 ounces. Eight four-year-olds averaged, 4 years 5 months 21 days, days from calving to commencement of record 18: Milk 437.8 pounds, fat 14.448 pounds, equivalent butter 16 pounds 13.7 ounces. Eleven three-year-olds averaged, age 3 years 6 months 5 days, days from calving to commencement of record 15: Milk 370.7 pounds, fat 12.465 pounds, equivalent butter 14 pounds 8.7 ounces. Twelve classed as two-year-olds averaged, age 2 years 6 months 9 days, days of calving to commencement of record 20: Milk 319.6 pounds, fat 10.258 pounds, equivalent butter 11 pounds 15.5 ounces.

Yorkville, N. Y., April 12. S. Hoxie.

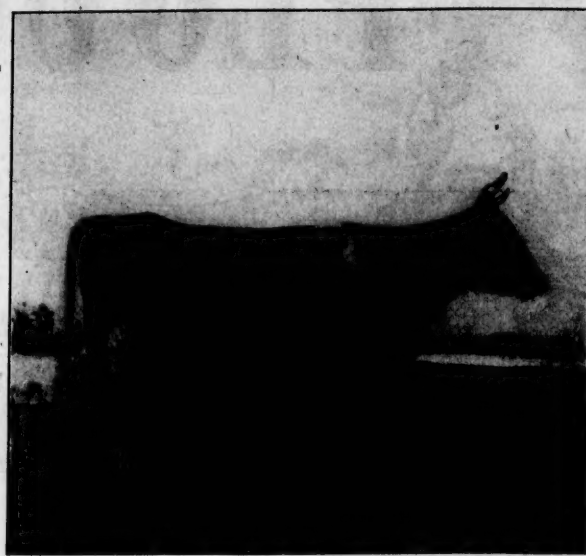
Dairy Markets Dull and Easy.

Demand for fresh dairy and creamery is only moderate, and is sufficient to prevent any great surplus at present rate of arrivals. The reserves in cold storage still overhang the market, not only preventing improvement, but actually forcing down average prices another small fraction this week. The situation is rather worse at Boston and New York than at the West, where storage butter is less of a problem this year than at the East. Strictly fancy, treble creamery is selling very well. It is the lower grades, both storage and fresh milk, that hurt the market. As the season grows later the stored butter is not of course improving in grade, and the proportion of second-rate stock tends to grow larger. Some of the stored butter will no doubt be held over in hopes that a dry summer will improve general prices. There is a large supply of box and print butter, and prices range not much above tub butter. Cheese is quiet, with prices tending lower.

Cable advices to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain give butter markets as dull and lower. The arrivals of Danish, French and Irish are very large, and with the big home make going on, gives markets over to buyers entirely, and quotations must be regarded as purely nominal. Finest Danish 24 to 23 cents. Finest Australian and New Zealand 18 1/2 to 19 cents. Finest Canadian 18 to 18 1/2 cents. Finest Russian 15 to 17 1/2 cents. American butter is meeting with little favor. Really good creamery is offered at 16 to 17 cents, and ladies at 14 to 15 cents, without attracting buyers to any extent, and the amount of business passing is disappointing to importers. These markets are lower, and the large stocks and heavy shipments on the way make receivers very uneasy, who, in a quiet way, are pressing sales and meet buyers for liberal quantities. Finest white American and Canadian 18 to 19 cents, colored bringing from one-quarter to one-half cent more.

Stock of butter and eggs in Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, April 16, 1904: Butter 15,704 packages; last year 16,658 packages; eggs 330 cases; last year 325 cases. Stock of butter and eggs in Eastern Cold Storage Company, April 16, 1904: Butter 15,704 packages; last year 16,658 packages; eggs 330 cases; last year 325 cases.

What a power of joy there must be in God, to be able to keep so many larks so full of bliss.—George Macdonald.



GLENWOOD GIRL, 3rd, Record 541.8 lbs.

Agricultural.

Crop and Produce Items.

Receipts of milk at New York for February, 1904, compared with February, 1903, are: 1904, 8,466,810 gallons; 1903, 7,672,470 gallons; of cream and condensed milk for 1904, 329,400; 1903, 291,250 gallons. The figures show an increase of milk of over ten per cent., and of cream over twelve per cent. Average price 1904, 3 cents per quart; 1903, 3 1/2 cents.

The United States leads the world in the production of salt, the annual production exceeding twenty million barrels. Michigan and New York each produce about 7,000,000 barrels. The United States produces about twenty-three per cent. of the world's supply. Germany is the second largest producer, France third.

The "Corn Trade Year Book," just published in London, estimates that in consequence of the unfavorable summer of 1903, only 3,500,000 quarters of British wheat will reach the mill, making it necessary to import twenty-seven million quarters of foreign and Colonial wheat. Ten years ago Britain took seventy per cent. of her grain from the United States. In 1903 she took only about forty per cent., Argentina and Russia taking the place of the United States.

The Grain Markets.

Prices have fluctuated according to the complexion of the news from day to day, and the average result indicates a slight downward tendency. Crop news is somewhat conflicting, but to all appearances the outlook for winter wheat is not up to the average so far, and the seeding of the spring crop is delayed. Prospects in the Southwest are considered a little better, except that rain and warmer weather are needed. Along the line of the movement the export demand, character of speculation or the cash position in general, there has been little change from last week.

The Kansas State crop report for April makes the condition of wheat eighty-three per cent. against ninety per cent. last December and ninety-seven per cent. in April last year. Rain

usual will be planted with this crop in all parts of the country. One New York firm reported sales of seed stock amounting to eight hundred carloads, prices at the shipping stations in Maine being \$3 per sack. In some of the outside markets potatoes are sold at prices varying somewhat from quotations in the large cities. St. Paul gives a quotation, \$1.25 per bushel, at Syracuse \$1.15, at Evansville, Ind., \$1.20. Seed potatoes at Ithaca, N. Y., are reported \$2.50 per bushel for best kinds.

Hay Plenty.

Most Eastern markets are oversupplied, although not to an extent sufficient to make lower prices. The chief effect is seen in dull trade and a waiting attitude on the part of buyers, who are hoping that further arrivals will cause a decline. Canadian farmers, who usually ship with the opening of the canal navigation, are very firm in their views at present and inclined to hold back for a summer rise. Very likely both sides will be disappointed and prices remain about as they are for some time. The worst feature of the

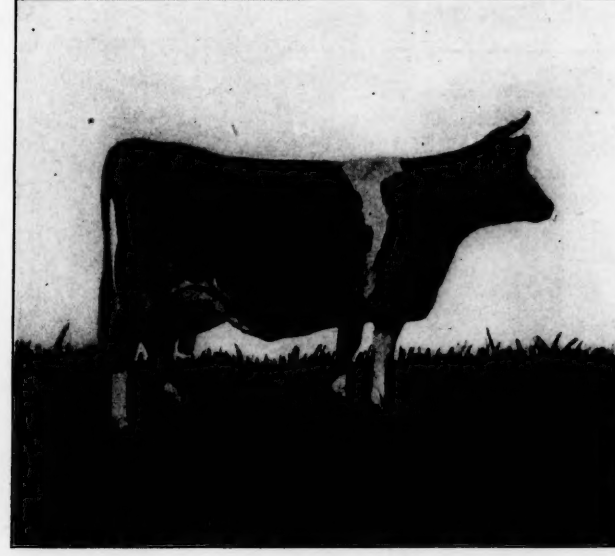
in the three southern States has dried out well, and considerable plowing has been done, with some planting of peas, setting of onions, and, in a few favored places, early potatoes planted. Grass, except on some land where the ice was too heavy, wintered well, as is also the case with fall-sown grain. Tobacco plants are up in many beds, but the season is apparently no earlier than usual. The reports as to maple sugar are somewhat conflicting, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that there will be an average run of sap, and that the sugar and syrup so far made are of excellent quality. Peach buds, especially on low land, were killed to a great extent by the extremely cold weather that prevailed in January, but it is thought that enough escaped injury to insure a fairly good crop if nothing further occurs to damage them. Apple, pear and plum seem to have passed through the winter all right, although in the north it is too early to be certain of the result of the cold. Of small fruits, some raspberries and blackberries were killed, and some strawberry beds were damaged by the ice.

belongs with red blood in their veins, and we can't help liking them. There are but two young women of consequence in the story, Christine Borg, Brewster's early love, who later fell into the hands of the only real villain in the book, and Elinor Spencer. There are many exciting scenes in the book, and as a picture of the rise and fall of a boom town the story is unexcelled. Such books as these, which picture life which has now passed away, have a value beyond that of the general run of novels. There are several spirited illustrations by Arthur E. Beecher. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

"The Door in the Book" is a sweetly fanciful story in which a little girl from New York is introduced at the old home of some of her forebears in Deerfield, Mass., to many of the children of the Bible in a way that is as strange as "as night of fairy lore." She unlocks a door that lets her into the



GLENWOOD GIRL, 5th, Record 413.19 lbs.



GLENWOOD GIRL, 6th, Home Record 624.6 lbs. Official Record 667.5 lbs.

Literature.

Here is a story of the plains by one who knows the life as an artist knows his paints. John H. Whitson in "Barbara, a Woman of the West," demonstrated considerable ability as a writer, but in "The Rainbow Chasers" he has made a marked improvement. Indeed there are episodes in his latest book the equal of "The Virginian," and as an account of the ill-fated Kansas and boom of 1885 it reads like realistic history. The hero who starts out with the name of Dick Brewster, and later on takes the name of Jackson Blake, is as much of a fugitive from justice, has an eventful career. Escaping from an Arkansas jail, where he had been taken after having been convicted for murder, he drops out of sight for a while, and then turns up as a companion of Jim Prethro, one of the best cowboys that

picturesque lands of the Scriptures, where she meets a guide who takes her through sacred scenes in the reverent spirit befitting the times, the places and the persons visited. This is a book that will both please and edify the children. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, \$1.00 net.)

"Doughnuts and Diplomats" is the alliterative title of a story by Gabrielle E. Jackson, so favorably known as a writer of edifying fiction for girls. The heroine of her present tale is a sensible, self-respecting young lady who is obliged to start out early in life to help support a household, of which the maternal head lacks judgment and perseverance, though she is not deficient in intellectual qualities that are inherited by her daughter, who has to manage the practical affairs of the home. The mother, however, meets with success as an author, and wins a second husband who promises to be really a second father to her children.



GLENWOOD GIRL, 7th, Home Record 506.6 lbs. Official Record 450.2 lbs.



GLENWOOD GIRL, 8th, Advanced Registry. Official Record 540 lbs.

is needed. The Government crop report made the condition of wheat in Kansas seventy-eight per cent. This shows apparently that the situation has improved since the Government correspondents reported.

Corn and corn meal are a little lower. Oats and other grains hold about steady.

Potatoes in Full Supply.

Receipts are large in the principal markets, but the demand is steady, and that proves sufficient to prevent any decline in price, although figures are quoted slightly lower in Boston and New York. The good prices obtained seem to be bringing out potatoes from every section of the country, producers being anxious to turn their stock into money before warm weather. There is no reason, however, to suppose the decline will go much further, and most dealers think it will recover and perhaps go higher. Receipts of foreign potatoes have been rather large the last week, sixty thousand bags arriving at New York and serving to take the edge off the market. At the same time about two hundred carloads arrived from New York from interior points. Naturally the prices would give way for a time, but the stock in reserve is so limited that present conditions cannot be expected to last long.

Canadian potatoes have been quite numerous of late, mostly Hebrons, Round Whites and Dakota Reds. None of these sell quite so high as best Maine stock. The duty on Canadian potatoes is 25 cents a bushel and freight 25 to 28 cents, yet with these expenses taken out, the return to the growers is considerably larger than usual in those sections, parts of New Brunswick and Quebec. The trade in seed potatoes is reported to be enormous, indicating that more land than

parsnips, squashes and turnips are steady at last week's prices. Fancy squashes bring fancy prices as high as \$45 per ton having been paid for extra choice large Western Marrows. Southern tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, are plenty and lower. Southern spinach is still plenty, but prices have improved from recent very low levels. Peas, kale and string beans are in moderate supply. Old onions are not very plenty and prices are higher.

Spring Crop Conditions.

The outlook for crops and general farming conditions is summarized as follows from reports of numerous correspondents under supervision of J. W. Smith, section director of the New England Weather Bureau:

Last year's crop season ended with a general deficiency of moisture in the soil, most marked in the northern sections; paper mills in Maine were compelled to discontinue work, while farmers in some localities did little but draw water for their stock. Snow, however, came early, and to an exceptional degree remained over the ground, there being a continuous covering in most localities from the latter part of December till well into March. The publicly expressed fear of a disastrous flood, owing to the large amount of snow and ice, were ungrounded, as the gentle rains and moderately rising temperatures dissipated the snow with but little, if any, damage. This was also beneficial to the soil, as the needed moisture was gradually absorbed instead of draining away. Correspondents generally note that the conditions are favorable, although the spring is somewhat backward, especially in the northern portions. Some snow still remains in the north, but the ground

ever found his way into fiction. The two, with Prethro's wife and child, have a hair-raising fight with outlaws on the plains, and then proceed to Wichita, Blake in a wounded condition, where Prethro proceeds to "out loose." The story of the intoxicated cowboy's antics with his \$5000 reward for killing "Stone Face," the desperado, is one of the richest incidents in a book full of good things. We next find Blake one of the land boomers of Golden City, where he meets Judge Spencer and the latter's daughter Elinor. The fever of land speculation which swept over the country and reached its climax in western Kansas is vividly depicted by Mr. Whitson, and out of the speculation he evolves a romance, Blake and Elinor being the "interested persons." All this time Blake is in mortal fear that he will be identified as Dick Brewster, the Arkansas outlaw, and, indeed, he does meet former acquaintances in Golden City, but for various reasons they keep his secret. As one who is looking for trouble eventually finds it, so Blake is finally made the victim of Martin Parker's treachery, but only for a while, for of course the hero was not a murderer at all.

"The Rainbow Chasers" is essentially a man's story, with its rough but good-hearted men of the plains living their real lives in full view of the reader. They sing and they laugh and they swear, like human

All the characters in the book are lifelike, and they take their places naturally in a narrative that is bright and cheery throughout. (Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. Price, \$1.00.)

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No author could be more justified in speaking on his selected topic, as one having authority, for Mr. James is appearing as an expert of the Angora, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures owe not only their existence, but their excellence, to the skill, care and knowledge of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general rearing of a cat, a work that is indispensable to any owner of one of the valuable and beautiful animals.—New York Post.

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It seems to us a book which those who are fond of cats will be glad to read.—The Anglo-American, Boston.

It is a useful book, both for the owners of the Angora and other cats. It is tastefully bound and fully illustrated.—Our Fellow Creatures, Chicago.

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POULTRY.

Housing and Brooding Chicks.

The care of chicks is a branch of poultry culture which requires more good judgment than any other part of the industry. Perhaps I take a view of the subject different from that of some poultry raisers, but, however, my views are based upon facts, which required years of experience before I was able to obtain at a profit a product that is second to none.

I have tried about all the different kinds of brooders from the soapbox up to houses of almost all styles and sizes, and feed of nearly every variety. I weigh a few chicks of each lot once a week from the time they are a week old, and by so doing I am able to tell which system appears the most practical. What I have to say on the subject is what I have found by experience to be the most effective method for the ordinary poultry raiser.

A PRACTICAL HOUSE.

For brooding during December, January, February and March, a large brooder building is the most convenient, but for the rest of the year the colony house gives me the best results. My most practical colony house for fifty chicks (and I will say right here that fifty is all that should be in one brood for the greatest profit) is 6x8 feet on the ground, four feet high in front, three feet in back, shed roof, window 28x32 inches, door 32x42 inches. It has both window and door on front, and fronts to the south. After the first week in April I take the window out and use white cotton cloth in place of the window, using the cloth until November. I have a two-inch hole in each end of the building close to the top for ventilation, and leave these holes open at all times. I use a board floor covered with about one inch of sand. The bottom of the house is four to six inches above the level of the ground, according to the location, whether wet or dry. The best material for raising the ground to set the house on is sand or gravel. This style and size of house admits light enough in cloudy weather for the chicks to see to scratch for their food, supplies good, pure air, and they have room enough. They will develop about as fast in bad weather as in sunshine, and there will be very few runs. One brood raised in a house of this design will more than pay the difference in cost over the small, poorly constructed cheap house.

THE BROODER CHEAP

is a serious one. There are very few brooders made but what are death traps. Investigate well before you buy. A good brooder costs money. A cheap one is dear at any price. The essentials of a brooder are heat enough and plenty of ventilation. These two important qualities must work together without one obstructing the other. For fifty chicks four weeks old is required about four hundred cubic inches of air every minute for them to breathe and be healthy. I have the brooder warming up for a day or two before I put in the chicks. If the brooder is too hot I have the thermometer in the top of the brooder should be placed so as to give the temperature of the brooder on a line with the chicks' backs the same as the old hen gives it. After the first week the brooder should be run lower nights, say a drop of five degrees each week, but should be up to 95° or 100° in the daytime. This last item is important and should not be overlooked. I fill and trim the lamps at night, and never fill the lamp quite full as the oil expands, and if filled too full is liable to take fire. Many a brooder, chicks, buildings and all, have gone up in flames from this very cause. The best time to tell whether your brooder is doing its work all right is at night when the chicks are all in the brooder. If the heat and ventilation are about right they will be spread around on the brood floor evenly, and will be quiet. If too warm, and there is not air enough, they will be crowding towards the door, or the coolest place. If too cold, they will be crowding toward the warmest place. Watch their actions, and you will soon learn what conditions they need. Never let the house or brooder get filthy. Work done at the right time is always the cheapest labor. J. A. JOCY.

Poultry Houses in New England.

Our poultry houses are common, low buildings, and are made so warm by the use of felt roofing and papering the walls that nothing will freeze in them in cold weather.

A good henhouse can be made of 2x4 joist for frame, double-boarded walls and roof, with tarred paper between the boards. If not warm enough, line inside with paper and one-half inch boards. Have glass windows at the south. Double windows will pay. Make the hens scratch in straw for most of their grain, give them plenty of water and some cut bone and meat, and if they are early pullets you will get eggs in winter.—W. W. Crocker.

Our poultry house is sixty feet long and fourteen feet wide, being all in one room, and we keep two hundred hens in this house every winter. We can get as many eggs through the season as farmers do that put two hundred hens in six different houses. During the year 1902, from two hundred hens we sold \$300 worth of eggs, after paying the feed bill for the year, which amounted to \$202, making \$492 worth of eggs from two hundred hens for one year. We received returns from a case of eggs sent to Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, which sold there for fifty cents per dozen, the highest price we ever received for a case of eggs.—H. J. A. Stimson.

It has been my experience that poultry houses need not be expensive built to give good results. The most important points in their construction are to have them wind proof and front a little to the east of south, thus getting the most benefit from the sun on short winter days. Have eight to ten square feet of floor space per bird, and stretch windows to light the pens well, but not too many; about one medium size window to every ten feet of front. I prefer the scratching shed style of house to the closed house, even in our old Maine climate. Hence winter better in a well ventilated house where they have plenty of exercise, even if it is rather cold, than in a warmer, closed house that is not thoroughly ventilated.—Ora B. Quimby.

I made this house as warm as I could, with paper and shingles, but in the winter on the north side it would frost up badly, and on warm days the frost would melt and run down and make it very wet and bad for the hens. The next year I sheathed up the inside, but this did not amount to anything, so the next year I got a lot of long and short sawdust and packed the dead air space in the walls full of dry sawdust. This stopped the frost entirely on the walls, but the floor would get quite damp. The moisture would come up through and the hens would have wet feet and would not lay any eggs. So I laid some 2x4-inch joist on top of this floor,

and laid another floor, filling the dead air space with dry sawdust. Now my house is as dry as it can be all the time. A hen will lay more eggs in a dry, cold place than in a wet, warm place.—A. A. Eastman.

One of the best poultry houses I have seen was excavated out of a sidehill facing southeast. The ends and sides were laid up with stone from an old wall, and plastered with clay. The front ends above ground and roof are of boards, one thickness, shingled except the front, which was covered with laid paper and had two windows and one door. The hens in this house always lay better than in the other houses. I shall never use paper on a house again unless I shingle over it, as it is always blowing off. I think old newspapers would be as good as anything, shingled over. I expect to build a number of houses similar to this one, but shall dig out for them, and then, about ten inches from the back, next to the bank, and ends, put up a frame of plank and fill in with stones, at the same time using a mortar thin enough to run into all chinks. I shall run this wall about a foot above ground and lay my sills on while it is soft, with spikes running through them into the wall. When it is hardened, remove plank frame and have a smooth, solid wall for back and ends. Shall build front and roof, and ends above ground, of one inch boards and shingle. Shall have two six-light windows in each house and one door. Shall lay a board floor and keep well covered with litter, and under one of the windows make a dust-box by nailing three boards together on the door, standing them on edge, and letting the front of the house form one of the sides. Houses are built shed roof, about 12x20 on floor, 4 feet back and 6 feet front.—B. L. Stevens.

Turkey Farming.

One of the oldest and most widely known turkey-raising districts is that along the shore of Long Island Sound. It includes a narrow section of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and various islands of the coast of both States. The climate is mild, neither very hot nor very cold for the latitude, and snow does not stay long on the ground. The natural forage is abundant, especially the bayberry, of which turkeys are very fond, and on which they thrive.

At a distance from the coast the climate is in some ways less favorable on account of the heavier snowfall and greater extremes of temperature, but the natural forage is good, and there is remarkable freedom from



THE WINTER FLOCK.

blackhead and other infectious diseases which prevail in some of the old turkey-raising localities. One of these inland turkey flocks is located on Valley Farms in Simsbury, Ct. Some of the stock is shown in the photograph. The turkeys are of the Bronze variety. They have wide range in winter. Snow and cold weather does not prevent them from getting plenty of exercise in their search for what few wild berries remain on the bushes. They seem to feel the cold but little when well fed, and do not require much shelter as compared with some other kinds of poultry.

Eggs Kept Fresh.

It is believed that in water-glass or silicate of soda we have a preservative which will, when used for preserving eggs, give better satisfaction than any other method available for those who desire to keep eggs for any great length of time.

Eggs put down by this method have been kept for from three to nine months and the eggs have come out in better condition than by any other method tested. When strictly fresh eggs only have been put down, at the end of six months they have invariably come out in better shape than the average market eggs supposed to be fresh.

Use pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. To each ten quarts of water add one quart or slightly less of water-glass. When the heavy jelly-like solution is used, three-fourths of a quart of water-glass will be ample.

The solution may be prepared, placed in the jar and fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there is fully two inches of water-glass solution to cover the eggs.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place and well covered to prevent evaporation. A cool cellar is a good place in which to keep the eggs.

If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so doing you injure their keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell.

For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to the others.

All packed eggs contain a little gas, and in boiling such eggs they will crack. This may be prevented by making a pin-hole in the blunt end of the egg. To do this hold the egg in the hand, place the point of a pin against the shell of the egg at the blunt end and give the pin a quick, sharp blow, just enough to drive the pin through the shell without injury to the egg.—E. F. Ladd, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

Poultry in Moderate Supply.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The market opens up on poultry this week more active, and with considerably lighter receipts than last week, and it looks as though we were going to see little firmer conditions prevail on nearly all kinds of poultry. We are somewhat surprised at the way the market has acted on fresh-killed stock. We thought that the extreme high prices would have a tendency to bring poultry forward more freely than what it is coming. About everything coming on to the market now in the way of dressed poultry from points in New England, is fowls, and these in very moderate quantities; a few very fancy large chickens and some coarse, inferior stock. We quote the present market: Fowls, 15 to 16 cents; chickens, fancy large soft-meat stock at 25 to 30 cents; coarse stagsy chickens from 12 to 15 cents; medium and small-sized chickens from 15 to 20 cents; old roosters 12 cents. Live poultry is in about the same condition it

Horticultural.

Grafting Fruit Trees.

The season for grafting is at hand, and is usually done in New England from the last of March to the middle of May, according to the locality and season. I prefer to graft just as the buds begin to swell. A scion is not likely to "take" unless the sap is moving in the "stock." Scions, however, must be in a dormant condition. They are made of the previous year's growth, and should be cut from healthy trees, known to bear fine fruit of the kind. Fruit of the same variety from one tree will often be found much superior in form, color and flavor, to that from another of the same name. Be sure and propagate from the best. I never cut scions when they are frozen. Select a warm day in winter or early spring. If a supply has not already been secured, no time should be lost in procuring them. Carefully label each variety and pack them in damp sphagnum moss or sawdust, to keep them from drying. I have had them lie over a year on a cemented cellar bottom, and remain in perfect condition. They had healed over like a slip from a florist's propagating bunch.

The only tools required are a fine-tooth saw, a thick-backed, wide-bladed knife or grafting-chisel, a hammer, or small mallet, a narrow-bladed, keen knife for fitting the scions, and a small wedge of dry, hard wood to open the cleft while the scions are being inserted. Cut the scions so as to contain two or three buds. Sharpen them like a wedge, leaving the inside edge slightly thinner than the outside, and, if the stock to be grafted is an inch in diameter or more, insert one on each side, so that the inner bark of both the stock and scion shall exactly match. Carefully remove the wedge, and the stock will hold the scion firmly. Great care should be used in sawing off the stock, especially late in the season, lest the bark be started and the upward flow of sap checked. It is safer to make two cuts with the saw if the stock is large, one a few inches above where the scions are to be set, the second cut can



CLEFT GRAFT.

then be made with greater care. Pare off the end of the stock smooth, when it may be seen if the bark has been loosened.

It only remains to cover the end and sides of the stock with some material that will perfectly exclude air and water to insure success. A good cement or wax for this purpose is made of three parts resin, two parts bees-wax and one part lard. Melt the resin and bees-wax first, then add the lard and stir until perfectly mixed; pour into cold water and work it like molasses candy and form into sticks convenient for use. It will be found convenient to have two kinds of cement tempered to suit cold or warm days.

In changing the top of large trees, such branches should only be cut as will insure a well-balanced top. Two or three years will be required for grafting a large tree. It will not do to slaughter all the branches at once. It would be liable to give a shock from which the tree would never recover. Some of the small side branches on limbs grafted should be allowed to remain the first year, at least, and pruned off when the grafts have attained considerable size.

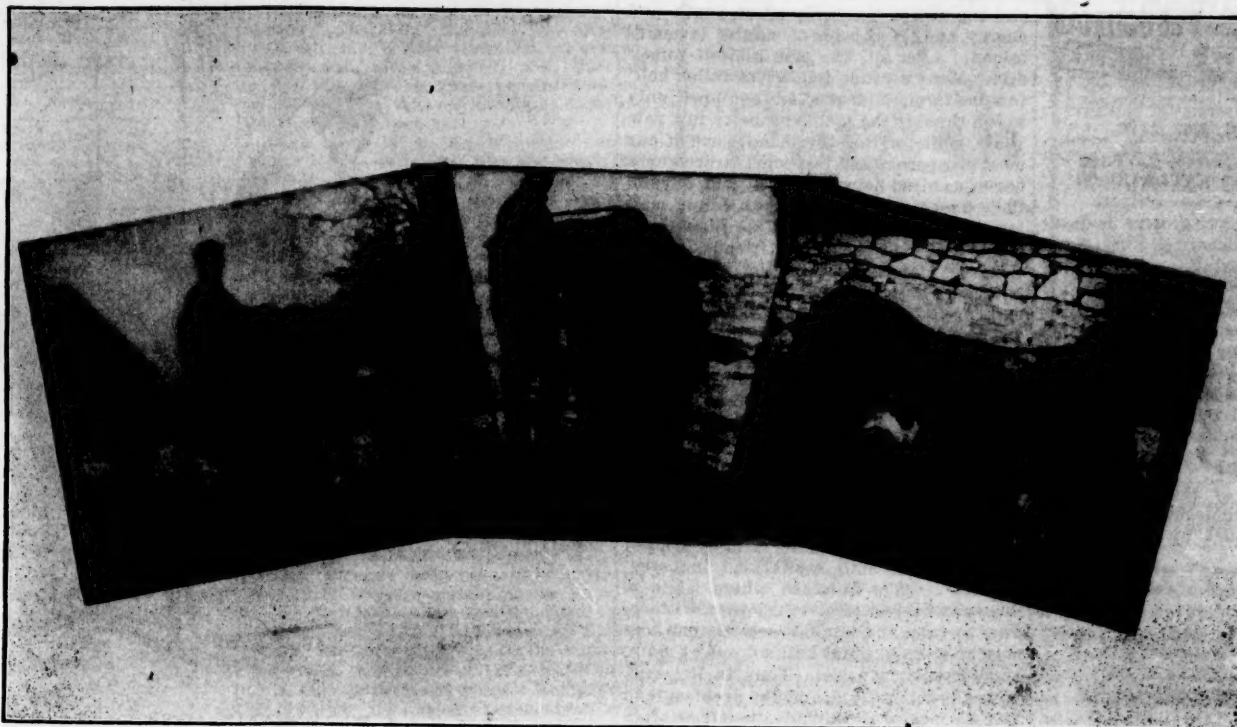
It must not be inferred that grafting is limited to the apple. The pear, plum and cherry may be worked in the same way. Neither is it necessary to wait for the old or new moon before cutting your scions. The precise time for grafting is not material. It may be done when apples are on the tree the size of hickory nuts, but an earlier time is preferable.

WILLIAM H. HILLS.

Apples Steady.

The apple situation has been improving gradually, the receipts being light and demand good except for poor lots. Quotations are about the same in Boston, but are 25 cents higher on some kinds in New York.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending April 16, were 20,820 bar-



IMPORTED GLENWOOD GILL.

has been in for the last two weeks. Fowls are selling generally at 14 to 15 cents, and we look for very little change in the conditions of dressed poultry for next week. In fact, we anticipate moderate receipts and a very firm active market. At New York supplies are moderate. Demand, however, is exceedingly slow, and while the tone is firm in view of the comparative scarcity of frozen fowls and firm competing markets, it is difficult to strain prices any higher. Very little fresh-killed poultry other than fowls has been arriving. Tame squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry rather quiet, but prime grades held about steady.

rels, including 1866 barrels from Boston, 614 barrels from New York, 3394 barrels from Portland, 1147 barrels from St. John, N. B., and 8509 barrels from Halifax. The total shipment included 11,429 barrels to Liverpool, 7908 barrels to London, 1158 barrels to Glasgow and 315 barrels to various ports. The shipments for the same week last year were 3272 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 3,446,927 barrels, against 2,438,791 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season include 668,533 barrels from Boston, 1,095,803 barrels from New York, 354,992 barrels from Portland, 728,132 barrels from Montreal, 78,360 barrels from St. John, 14,658 barrels from Annapolis and 566,387 barrels from Halifax.

Current Happenings.

The Speedwell Society is the appropriate name of a New York association for the care of the sick babies of the poor outside the hospitals. It was founded by Mrs. Donald Gage Mackay, and held its second annual meeting in the house of Miss Helen Gould on Monday. It was announced on this occasion that Mrs. Andrew Carnegie had promised to duplicate the largest gift that should be made to the society, and it was also stated that D. G. Keld had agreed to be one of twenty to give \$5000 to the endowment fund of \$100,000, which Mrs. Mackay, the president of the association, is anxious to raise, so that it can maintain nurses to visit the tenements and instruct the mothers how to take care of their children after they are returned to them from Morristown, where they are sent to be treated in private homes while they are ill. The fund would also prove useful in providing a retreat on a little strip of pine land, not far from New York, where tents could be erected for the reception of children suffering from tuberculosis. The society has cared for one hundred and fifty-two cases during the last twenty months, and the attending physician in Morristown says that most of the little ones were suffering from neglect, often from underfeeding or no feeding at all. Of the one hundred and twenty-one discharged, ninety were cured. Mrs. Nannie Rigby, the superintendent of the work at the place mentioned, says that the hardest thing about it is the taking back of the babies to their mothers. She remarks: "There was little James Lockwood. He was two years and two months old when we took him, very emaciated and almost helpless from an attack of pneumonia. He gained eight pounds. When I took him back to his poor home in Washington place his mother was delighted. As I left the house I saw the baby and his mother in the window. He was calling, 'Riggy, Riggy, Riggy, take!' holding out his little arms to me, and the tears were streaming down his mother's cheeks, for she saw that he loved me better than he did her." Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas' Church, New York city, made an earnest appeal at the gathering for the support of the work, during which he took up the Spencerian theory of the survival of the fittest and characterized it as one of the greatest fallacies when applied to human life. "Make the children fit to survive is the cry of Christianity," he said. "Why, some of the finest men in the world were despaired of in their infancy." At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Russell Sage handed Mrs. Mackay her check for \$200, and Miss Helen Gould said she was glad to give her parlor to so sweet and beautiful a cause. The absence of red tape is one of the best features of this society. There is no circumlocution about it.

In an article, in the Transcript, on Jeffrey R. Brackett, the head of the Harvard School of Social Workers, Mark Sullivan calls attention to the fact that Mr. Brackett's class '83—at Harvard included several men who have since become identified with organized charity, including among others the Rev. Edward Cummings, who was long professor of sociology at Harvard, Henry B. Cabot, treasurer of the Boston Associated Charities, J. F. Moore, leader of the Public School Association, and Joseph Lee, who is active in promoting philanthropy, both by deeds and pen. Those who desire to become students in the new school may meet Mr. Brackett at the Union Club, 8 Park street, from May 15 to June 15, and after Sept. 15. He will be in England during July and August observing methods that will assist him in the initiation of the new institution and will, no doubt, derive much valuable information from philanthropic and charity workers abroad.

The total of convictions for violation of the dairy laws of Massachusetts during the past year is reported by agent P. M. Harwood as thirty-four more than in any previous year and seventy-two more than the average for the three preceding years.

El Cafetal, a coffee-trade journal published in New York, is authority for the statement that the quantity of coffee yearly bought and sold in the world's trade is worth \$250,000,000, which probably corresponds to a net yield from over 1,800,000,000 coffee trees in full bearing.

The total value of the cotton exported for the year 1903 was \$379,489,847.

Of the total number of horses on farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1, 1904, two per cent. are officially reported as having died from disease. Of cattle, a mortality of two per cent. from winter exposure and 2.4 per cent. from disease are reported. The losses of sheep from exposure amounted to 3.8 per cent. and those from disease to 2.6 per cent. and the losses of swine aggregated 5.5 per cent. As regards condition on April 1, horses are reported at 95.2, cattle at 91.2, sheep at 92.3 and swine at 94.2.

There were five beet-sugar factories in operation in Canada in 1902-'04, against four in the

preceding year. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the total area sown to beets in Canada in 1903-'04 was 16,200 acres, the quantity of beets received at the factories 60,470 long tons, and the total quantity of sugar produced 6710 long tons.

After a keenly contested debate extending through the entire session, the House of Representatives, April 19, passed by 147 to 104, a strict party vote, the bill providing for joint Statehood of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the name Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Arizona.

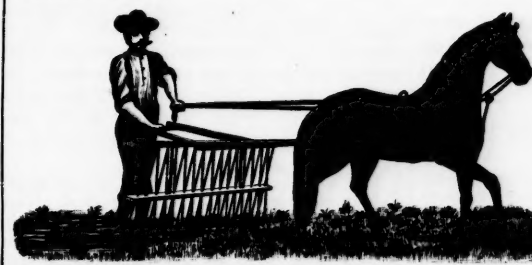
At the Boston Horse Show last week many of the prominent exhibitors were, as

usual, well-known society people. Tuesday three blue ribbons and a red rosette went to Reginald Vanderbilt. Eben D. Jordan and Thomas W. Lawson were prominent winners Wednesday and Thursday. The classes of horses shown include trotters, hunters, saddle horses, hackneys, roadsters, high steppers, ponies, jumpers, etc.

Before more than two thousand enthusiastic horsemen, including many brokers and bankers, the high steppers and saddle horses of W. E. Woodend, which have won a host of prizes on the New York Horse Show circuit, were sold at the American Horse Exchange April 19. Twenty head brought \$11,600.

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INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS	\$1.00, \$1.25 Sign of the Big T Kettle



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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Apparently it is a case of oil for Olney.

The pioneer strawberry grower is dead; but the taste for strawberries gives every evidence of being immortal.

Undoubtedly the saddest butterfly of the week was the young man who was arrested while begging for money to go to a dance.

Patriots' Day being a Massachusetts holiday it is not unusual that it should have its due proportion of Massachusetts east wind.

The real triumph of the Horse Show seems to have been achieved by the neat little costume exhibited by Mr. "Doo" Shea.

The Philadelphia mint has been making money lately at an average of \$2,000,000 a day—which is a pretty good day's work even for a mint.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat refutes the statement that the fair is to be opened with an ode. Let us hope it will not close with an owed, either.

A contemporary tells us of a woman in Lynn who "boasts five husbands." What a pity that so much obvious charms should be spoiled by boastfulness.

London has lately organized a Society for the Promotion of Ambidexterity. But will it permit the right hand to know what the left hand is doing?

Many an aspiring playwright will agree with the actor who says that a playwright should be born triple—one of him to write plays, another to sell them, and the third to earn a living at something else.

After the various other things, it is pleasant to read of an official in the Postoffice Department who has prospectively saved the Government some millions of dollars by drawing a sharper line on second-class matter.

It may be cheaper to buy a quart or two of stale, sold strawberries at the store than to raise a bushel of nice fresh ones of some choice variety, but what a difference in the enjoyment of life! Now is the time to put out the plants.

Editor Hugo von Kuttner of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger declares that American journalism is way up at the head of the procession. In the words of a modest contemporary: "We are initiated but never equalled." Hooh! Hooh!

Now that archaeological investigation has found the chasm into which Curtius jumped to save ancient Rome, we are able to wait more patiently for the finding of a petrified egg laid by one of the geese, whose cackling once answered a similar purpose.

Boston is again to be congratulated on Mrs. Gardner's taste in pictures. Mr. John Sargent has said that Degas' "Woman in Black" is the chief masterpiece of the nineteenth century, and Mr. Sargent certainly knows more about painting than most of us—even in Boston.

By watching a certain young woman's mail, Inspector Birdseye of Springfield recently captured a young man who was wanted on the charge of burglary. But it was evidently more than a bird's-eye view that the inspector obtained of the young woman's letters.

No one should be carried off his feet by this overbooming of the pigeon business and squab raising. Pigeons pay the right man, and so does poultry raising; and all similar branches, but there is no occasion for a boom. People with stock pigeons to sell are behind the movement.

The man who plants the right tree in the right place benefits his country. This is a hint for a farmer boy or girl's celebration of Patriots' Day or Arbor Day, and it may be well to bear in mind that a tree dug early and kept in a cellar may be set any time up to the middle of June. But early planting is better.

Despite the optimism of a speaker at the Unitarian Sunday School Union we still fear that it would be difficult to make the Sunday School class as interesting as a baseball game. It would be easier to make it as interesting as possible especially in Massachusetts it comes on a day when there is no baseball game to enter into competition.

Nothing improves the appearance of the home place like a fine, wide, thrifty lawn. Three or four clippings with a mowing machine will keep it fairly short and thick. Some men seem to prefer a potato patch in the front yard. These are suggestive of the advertising men of the city, who carry a big sign painted on the back of their overcoats.

Co-operative marketing has accomplished great things for the farmers of Denmark. Since the first society was started in 1882, three articles handled, butter, bacon and eggs, have scored remarkable successes in the best market of the world. Agricultural exports have increased fourfold and national wealth has increased very fast. Danish farmers are now getting the best prices in the markets of Europe, owing to uniformly reliable quality of the products under the strict rules of co-operative collection and sale. Canada has been doing something along a similar line under government direction. But in the long run co-operation is better than government control. The export dairy products, meat, poultry, eggs and fruit, of American farmers could probably be handled to advantage under co-operation. Otherwise all such exports are likely sometimes to pass into the hands of large corporations that will reap advantages rightly belonging to producers.

Of farmers who have not made a success of their business, perhaps three out of four would assign the cause to lack of capital. Good results were in sight, but the improvements could not be made, or the mortgage was foreclosed. It does appear sometimes as if money could make a success of almost anything. It is certainly fortunate for the older well-established farmers that their young competitors as a rule lack capital. In the words of a veteran Boston market gardener, "It's our capital that keeps us going. If it wasn't for that the young fellows would beat us out of our boots." Capital

and experience commonly offset youth and energy, and the balance of affairs is maintained. After all, the man himself comes first. Many a young fellow has fallen heir to a fine farm, all stocked and equipped, only to run through the whole property in a few years, while, on the other hand, some of our most prosperous and respected farm owners began as hired help without a cent beyond their wages. It is not always a simple matter. There are such things as illness, accident and the treachery of friends, but in the great majority of cases, the young man who more than anything else desires to become an independent farmer can do so. If the man and the steady will is there, capital enough will not be far off.

In the unknown possibilities of the soil lies a charm for the enthusiastic and thoughtful farmer. Is there a definite limit to the powers of the earth to support the dense population of the future? Or in a particular case, just what could be done with that piece of strong, mellow, smooth land, the garden spot of the farm, worked with unstinted skill, capital and industry. Results actually obtained where labor is plenty and cheap suggest that even with ordinary crops and simple methods one acre may be made to equal half a dozen or more, as commonly managed. Thus, in Belgium, where land is scarce, and the problem is to find work for willing hands, the farms often comprise only a few acres, but by many thrifty farmers every pound of fertility is saved, the soil is worked and reworked, the grain seed carefully selected, and the young plants protected over winter. In the spring the wheat is transplanted by hand into drills and then cultivated from the start. The crop is stated on best of authority to sometimes reach 160 bushels of wheat per acre. But imagine a farmer in Iowa or Manitoba following such methods with help at \$2 per day. Sometimes, as in Belgium, our population may reach five hundred people to the square mile, and then at least, very careful, thorough methods must be practiced. The fine art of food production has scarcely yet begun its development.

Milk Prices for Ten Years.

While the Boston price of milk may not yet be wholly satisfactory, a glance over the figures for the past ten years shows a distinct gain for the producers, largely because of the efforts of the association. Thus in 1893 the gross summer price at Boston was thirty-three cents per quart can, and the winter price thirty-seven cents, while for 1903 the summer price was 37½ cents and the winter price 39½ cents. There was a period of depressed prices from 1897 to 1899, inclusive, but conditions began to mend as soon as producers took the more lenient and persistent attitude which has characterized the association the past few years.

The New York milk market shows some gain during the same ten-year period. The wholesale city price in 1893 was 2.79 cents per quart, average for the year. In 1903 the average was 2.88 cents. These prices applied to cans, Boston size, represent a gain of from 23.62 to 24.43 cents. These prices are not exactly net to producers. The actual net to farmers shipping to New York market ranges from 2.1 to 2.3 cents per quart, according to distance from the city, while the Boston shippers now average about 3.3 cents per quart net, summer and winter average. Thus the Boston producers have decidedly improved both their actual and relative situations during the past ten years.

The advance in price, however, does not represent the whole gain. As a matter of fact, the improved conditions with reference to surplus milk, the distance discount and the restriction of territory may be considered equally important with the gain in Boston price, because such changes tend to place the milk supply on a business basis, where the producer can tell what he is to receive for his milk and how much the contractors are to make out of it.

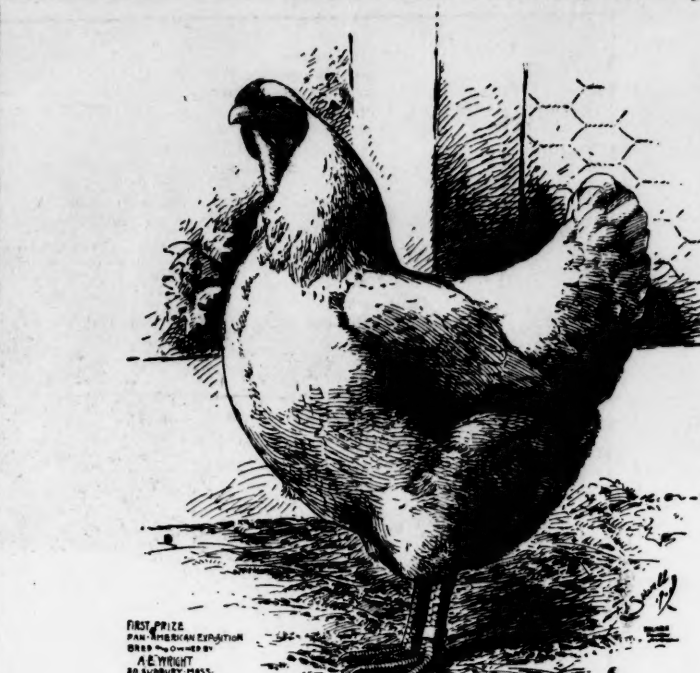
The improvement already made suggests a time to come when the producer will get a straight uniform net price at his station, based on the actual city retail price less the actual freight cost, a fair uniform surplus carrying charge and a fair handling profit. If the contractors should adopt this basis at once they could probably head off the co-operative milk-selling plan of the producers. Otherwise, it is only a question of a short time before the associated producers will take control of the entire milk supply, from the farm barn to the doorstep of the city consumer.

A Strike and Its Results.

In emphasizing Bishop Spaulding's text, "Strikes are hell," the New York Mail and Express calls attention to the evils that have resulted from the building strike in the metropolis, when twenty-five thousand skilled workmen lost 1,700,000 working days, and about \$7,000,000 in wages. Seven thousand carpenters lost 322,000 days, 1175 steam fitters and helpers lost sixty-four thousand days, 2400 truck drivers lost fifty-three thousand days, 2600 plasterers and laborers lost 31,200 days and nine hundred inside structural iron workers lost twenty-eight thousand days. If figures do not lie, this shows that the wage-earners gained nothing by the strike as far as money was concerned, and it is difficult to see that they attained any good end from the voluntary cessation from labor, if following the command of a union can in all instances be called the willing act of a striker, who is bound to follow the wish of a majority.

The strikers opposed arbitration and the efforts to establish permanent industrial peace, and the fight led to the breaking up and reorganizing of the Board of Building Trades. Then it was thought that about half the strikes were declared to favor walking delegates, who desired to be bribed by rival employers, while it was more than hinted that some unions were like soldiers of fortune and fought under the flag through which they could obtain the most money, by favoring the warring capitalists that had most to give, and when Sam Parks and three of his fellow labor delegates were sent to Sing Sing, it was shown that many union men were working for their own individual interests and personal gain and not for the good of their associates at large. Through this strike, likewise, many individual cases of suffering, which were caused by the lack of money to procure even the necessities of life, were brought to light, including sickness, slow death by starvation and quick relief from earthly pains by suicide.

And evils arising from the strike still exist. The stop that it put to building operations has culminated in a demand for rooms in tenements that cannot be supplied, and a consequent increase in rents which the poor people cannot pay. Therefore there are daily evictions far surpassing in number any that ever took place in Ireland at one time. Not only are the poor suffering from the increase in rent, but the man of modest income is also feeling the financial pinch which the scarcity of ten-



A PRIZE-WINNING WYANDOTTE HEN.

ments, due to the cessation of building, has brought about. This is not all, for this depressing state of affairs has drawn out the anarchists from their holes and they are shouting oppression and tyranny at the top of their brazen lungs. Who is at the bottom of this situation? Plainly those that stopped the wheels of labor at a critical period.

The "Unemployable" and the Bertillon System.

In one of his fables George Ade makes a fine distinction between those he calls the unemployed and the disemployed. The former, he explains, want work, but can't find it; the latter won't take work when it is offered. In England this class is described as the "unemployable." And it is with a new plan for dealing with them that Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army concerns himself in a recently published pamphlet. He advocates the establishment of colonies or settlements to which vagrants shall be committed for terms of not more than three years. Forced for a sufficient length of time to cultivate the habit of continuous labor, vagrants could be permanently reclaimed, he believes.

The plan proposed is a definite embodiment of a suggestion made ten years ago by Mr. Bramwell Booth in "Work in Darkest England." Mr. Booth wrote then: "It is not about time to take some simple way with your 'Won't Work'? Why should he not be brought before a magistrate, invited to practice some kind of employment or make active effort to obtain it, and in default be committed to an agricultural settlement and made to dig his bread out of the earth?"

At the same time that General Booth is making plans in England for labor colonies, discussion is going on in this country also as to the best method of dealing with the tramp. By a recent House bill (673) the Bertillon system of measurement is made to apply to persons committed under sentence as tramps and vagrants. Because of some misconception, there was developed at the start a certain amount of opposition to the passage of the bill. Yet the measure is a wholly reasonable one, and the end which it is calculated to accomplish thoroughly desirable. In the first place, the bill applies only to tramps and vagrants who are actually imprisoned as such—the chronic "unemployables," so to speak. It does not apply to persons under arrest or even to persons under sentence, unless the sentence has been carried out and the man actually committed. It is, indeed, but a slight increase in the penalty imposed upon a man who has been sent to prison, and whose name and description must in any case be placed and must forever remain upon the public prison records. There is practically no publicity involved. The measurements and photographs taken under the Bertillon system are by no means posted up in the old-fashioned "rogues' gallery," to be looked over by the police whenever some body, whose picture may be thought to be a strong new growth. The system, on the contrary, dies carefully away these depictions and measurements and photographs which, though they may not be taken out for years, are obviously invaluable when the need of them arrives. And in these days when such shocking cases as that at Weston are repeatedly occurring, the public owes it to itself to take every possible care that the "unemployable" can be speedily located when, as so often happens, they cross the narrow border line between vagrancy and crime.

Home-Grown Nursery Stock.

(Address given at the Fruit Growers Meeting, Worcester, Mass., March 8.)

Conservative fruit growers will say the farmers of New England need orchards and vineyards worse than they need a knowledge of plant manipulation. This is true to a considerable extent and largely untrue. The average farmer is not willing to stand what to him seems a large investment for trees from the nursery, but will be willing to buy a few cheap seedlings and pay for the grafting, or do it himself, later on.

I am, however, forced to admit that with the opportunities for the greater development of fruit growing in New England, the farmers need orchards and berry patches worse than anything else. With the soil and climate to produce the best apples on earth, and with two seaboard so close to take off the surplus, together with the great number of factory people working on a stated wage which they are anxious to eat up as fast as they get, there is no reason why ten times the acreage of fruit is not grown. Some are beginning to see this, and a few are now receiving fair returns for their labor.

GOOD TREES CHEAP AT ANY PRICE.

One argument offered against the home propagation of fruit trees is the added expense and trouble to the farmer. Of course if you count, as most farmers do not, that their work is of a commercial value, we must admit that the farmer working with the handicap of a lack of experience and working facilities will produce the minimum number of first-class trees with the maximum amount of labor and expense. Many of the little things done by the experienced plant propagator, almost unconsciously, but which are necessarily a part of the operation for the best development of the plant, will be left undone by the unskilled farmer to be added up as expensive experience. Yet, if the farmer pro-

duces a few good trees with the handicaps that he wishes to perpetuate at a cost of a dollar each, he has produced a cheap tree, as compared with the tree of doubtful percentage that he may get from some jobbing tree vender. Money saved by buying cheap trees is often found in the end to be expensive economy. Such trees would be too expensive if given to the farmer, he only furnishing the land and the labor to set them. The orchard is to be considered a long-time investment, to be given the same careful thought as any other investment involving the amount of returns to be expected and running for the same term of years.

SEEDLING STOCK.

The farmer growing his own stock of trees has the opportunity to select his own seedlings for stocks for grafting or budding. The seedlings of the tree fruits possess the widest variations in the nursery row. Their adaptation to certain varieties because of the characteristic growth is not taken into consideration when a seedling or bud is to be inserted. The seedlings are chosen indiscriminately, the only thing exacted being that they are large enough to work. Fast-growing trees and late or early maturing trees are put on stocks adapted to their characters or not, just as it happens. Our apple seeds, coming as they do from the French crab and from the worst class of fruits in our native orchards, would be expected to furnish a great variety of seedlings. The law of breeding, "Select better from best," seems to have been made to read, "Select worse from worse." We obey the last in our selection of seeds for our grafting stocks. Professor Hansen, in experiments with the American varieties of plums, found that the best fruits were obtained only by budding on to those seedlings from seeds selected from the best and largest fruits, and that one could not expect good fruit in that species if he gathered his seeds for stocks in the usual hap-hazard way. Mr. Hale tells us that we must have strong and healthy stocks and buds from healthy trees of undoubted purity if we expect success in peach growing.

SELECTING SCIONS AND BUDS.

More important than the selection of stocks is the selection of scions and buds. In every fruit plantation we find the widest variations in the individuals of any variety. These variations may even be seen between the limbs on the same tree. This is more true of the stone fruits than with the apple. These characters are, of course, perpetuated with the buds that are taken from them. Every orchardist who does his own propagation is privileged to hunt over the neighborhood for these best trees and plants and to propagate from them. The nurseryman is forced to produce as many trees as possible with the least possible expense, and cannot afford to hunt over the orchard and gardens of whole neighborhoods for buds and scions. It would not be practical. He is forced to take his buds from what he calls his scion orchard, which consists of young trees cut back each year to induce a strong new growth. He knows nothing of the ability to bear of any of these trees, though he may have taken the scions originally from a bearing tree. Still, even then, the trees would be far different because of variations in the buds, and some of the trees stand a good show to be at least partially barren. This, of course, is more true of root grafting than of budding, yet it is too true of budding also.

CAREFUL METHODS.

In the home-made nursery the opposite is always true. The owner has but a few trees to grow, and he can select his buds from any tree or any limb in the neighborhood and stand a better chance of good trees than from the trees of doubtful parentage. There is probably not a fruit grower who has not noticed these wide variations in trees in his orchard as well as in other orchards.

Home propagated trees, too, are more liable to be free from insect and fungous disease. Most of the insects that do the worst harm to our fruit trees have been disseminated by the nurseries. The San Jose scale has come slowly eastward till there is not a State in the Union but has it somewhere. Many of the plant diseases have been distributed in the same way.

While nurserymen who have a reputation to sustain do all they can to furnish good trees and will protect their customers, there are many good reasons why we might with profit turn to the methods of grafting that were used by our grandfathers. The fruit grower if he can get them is more interested in procuring more productive plants than to an argument as to the possibility of propagation of plants by this method or that.

GEORGE O. GREENE.

Amherst Agricultural College.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is preparing an instructive exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition of the renovated butter industry. Firkins, tubs and pound packages of renovated butter are being prepared in wax imitation, and also various samples of the ten-pound packages used by the manufacturers for exportation, each package containing ten little pound packages. These, as a rule, are put up very attractively by the sixty odd renovated butter concerns operating throughout the country. The law requires the words "renovated butter" shall appear upon each package in square block letters no smaller than any other lettering upon the package. The packages are made up of cardboard enclos-

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Chas. J. Jager Co., 100-108 Main St., Boston, Mass.

ling the butter wrapped in tissue paper. Some very ingenious brands have been adopted by the makers of this renovated butter which of themselves, without the Government requirement of the word "renovated," would indicate anything but a process butter, manufactured from all sorts of rancid and spoiled stock.

A timely farmers' bulletin of the Department of Agriculture—No. 193—contains notes on "Selection of Seed Corn," citing experiments from State experiment stations widely distributed. Although corn culture in the United States is practically as old as American agriculture itself, it is of comparatively recent date that any scientific systems of corn judging have been devised, and it is stated that the general employment of such methods will add enormously to our annual corn yield. The average corn yield is only about twenty-seven bushels per acre. Next to the better cultivation of the soil the proper selection and production of seed corn is perhaps the strongest factor in increasing the yield.

Corn is readily affected by changes of soil and climate, and in obtaining a variety perhaps from a very different latitude its excellence is likely to be impaired until the variety after two or three years of growth under the new environments has become acclimated.

Instances: The North Carolina Board of Agriculture obtained from the Illinois station seed of Leaming corn, one of the best varieties in Illinois, but under North Carolina conditions, this corn ranked last in a test of thirteen varieties. It was the unfortunate thirteenth.

The Arkansas station made extensive tests of this character and concludes that "the results of the two years experimentation indicated that seed corn grown in the same or nearly the same latitude as that in which it is to be planted will give the best results."

The North Dakota station says that the best seed corn is usually a variety which has grown and ripened seed for the longest period of years in that locality, providing it has been kept pure and true to type.

As an improvement on simple field selection, the Illinois station among others recommends a special breeding field or plot which should be surrounded by a number of rows of the same corn to prevent the plot corn becoming pollinated from outside sources. An interesting detailed description is given by the Department of Agriculture of the method of carrying out this special seed plot scheme with a view to getting only the very finest seed corn, something well worth reading by every farmer who plants corn.

The Illinois station has made a special effort and with some success of securing corn with high percentages of protein, through selection.

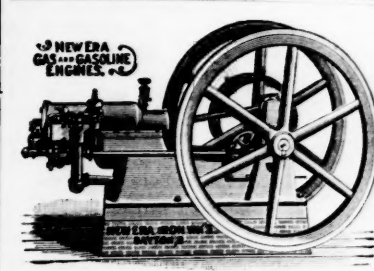
Seed corn should germinate at least ninety per cent. The vitality of corn is frequently greatly injured by improper storage. Blotting or other absorbent paper, a cigar box with a cover to keep in moisture and fifty kernels of corn, with a few ounces of water, is all the test apparatus necessary. Five days time will determine the matter.

The renovated butter law is undoubtedly a little weak. To strictly enforce the law as regards sanitation, the Department of Agriculture must lean upon the Internal Revenue branch of the Treasury Department. A particular case came before Major Alvord, the chief of the Dairy Division, while I was talking with him. A certain renovated butter factory has been conducting its manufacturing in a very slovenly, filthy and unsanitary manner. It has been warned several times by the Government dairy inspector to "reform," but has taken this in no promise. A telegram came to Major Alvord, asking for instructions, as there was no question in the mind of the inspector that the product of the factory was unsanitary. The question now is what to do. If the Department of Agriculture recommends that the Internal Revenue office take away the license to manufacture, the company would doubtless seek redress through the local court to determine whether its product was actually unsanitary. "It might be a difficult matter," said Major Alvord, "to clearly and conclusively prove this to a jury." Not all men have very clear ideas as to the importance of cleanliness and sanitation in such matters. With any question as to the outcome the Department of Agriculture hesitates to embroil the Internal Revenue office in such a fight. At the same time if inspectors are to exert any influence in remedying unsanitary conditions, they must be backed up by the Government.

The most brazen and bare-faced methods have been employed at Congress this year to prevent any revision of the land laws which would head off speculation in the public domain. Take, for instance, the speeches of Representative Williamson and Representative and ex-Commissioner Hermann, both of Oregon, before the Public Lands and Irrigation committees of the House. Both these men stated that the present land laws were highly beneficial and an absolute necessity to the homemaking and development of the West, and that the cry of fraud was false, that there were no frauds under them any more than an occasional instance such as is found under any law. The conditions of land-law fraud in some of the Western States are not only notorious, but it is a coincidence that at the very time that these two hypocrites were misleading their colleagues in Congress, on April 2 the seventeen members of the Federal Grand Jury of the district of Oregon, chosen by lot from all portions of that State, forwarded a statement to Washington reciting the most abnormal and vicious condition of public land affairs in

Oregon, resulting from the present land laws—the Timber and Stone Act, the Desert Land Act and the commutation clause of the Homestead Act. The report is voluntarily presented as the result of the enormous amount of crime which has come before the grand jury in connection with these land laws. Perjury and subornation of perjury, it is stated, have become arts. Speaking of the commutation clause of the Homestead Law the report says that "this is another law that masquerades under the thin disguise of a boon to honest entrymen" and "the Desert Land Law and has been used chiefly for securing large tracts for grazing purposes. It is often more of a burlesque than the old Timber Culture Law."

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A KNITTED SQUARE.

This is suitable for bedspreads when made of thread, afghans when made of German-town wool. Use 5 needles. Cast 2 stitches on each of 4 needles.

1st row—(*) over, 1 plain, over, 1 plain; repeat from (*) all round.

2d row—One plain, over, 1 plain, over, 2 plain; repeat.

3d row—One plain, puri 1, over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

4th row—One plain, puri 1, 2 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

5th row—One plain, puri 1, 3 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

6th row—One plain, puri 1, 4 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

7th row—One plain, puri 1, 5 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

8th row—One plain, puri 1, 6 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

9th row—One plain, puri 1, 7 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

10th row—One plain, puri 1, 8 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

11th row—One plain, puri 1, 9 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

12th row—One plain, puri 1, 10 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

13th row—One plain, puri 1, 11 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

14th row—One plain, puri 1, 12 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

15th row—One plain, puri 1, 13 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

16th row—One plain, puri 1, 14 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

17th row—One plain, puri 1, 15 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

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20th row—One plain, puri 1, 18 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

21st row—One plain, puri 1, 19 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

22nd row—One plain, puri 1, 20 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

23rd row—One plain, puri 1, 21 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

24th row—One plain, puri 1, 22 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

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27th row—One plain, puri 1, 25 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

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31st row—One plain, puri 1, 29 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

32nd row—One plain, puri 1, 30 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

33rd row—One plain, puri 1, 31 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

34th row—One plain, puri 1, 32 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

35th row—One plain, puri 1, 33 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

36th row—One plain, puri 1, 34 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

37th row—One plain, puri 1, 35 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

38th row—One plain, puri 1, 36 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

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41st row—One plain, puri 1, 39 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

42nd row—One plain, puri 1, 40 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

43rd row—One plain, puri 1, 41 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

44th row—One plain, puri 1, 42 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

45th row—One plain, puri 1, 43 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

46th row—One plain, puri 1, 44 over, 1 plain, over, puri 2, 2 plain; repeat.

fiction to other professionals, the hostess had provided a tablecloth made of white, blue and pink blotting paper placed together, while the center of the table was covered with a bowl made from newspapers and filled with cornucopia. This flower, as was explained by the hostess, was the symbol of the critics who had unfavorably reviewed her works of fiction. The name cards were slips of paper familiar to all the guests, and were nothing less than the printed messages of regret returned with the manuscripts from unfeeling editors. This table was called the consolation table, and those who were unable to guess more than half the names of the "novel" tables were assigned to sit among the ranks of the rejected.—London Daily Mail.

She Did Nicely, but the Unexpected Happened.

"Everything is ready. My trunk is packed, sent to the station and is checked through. Didn't I do nicely?"

"That's good management, that is."

"This was the conversation between a certain West End man and his wife one afternoon recently. The wife was about to go on a Western trip and expected to leave on the eleven-forty train that night for Buffalo. Her husband had secured a pass for her, and she was happy. At the dinner table the question of readiness for the trip again became the topic of discussion.

"Have you your money and pass all right?" inquired the husband.

"Oh, yes," answered the wife, fumbling in her pocketbook. "I placed it in this compartment. Why, what has become of it? My goodness, it isn't here!" And she turned pale with apprehension. "What ever did I do with it?"

"Look in your bureau drawers," suggested the husband.

This was done, and every other possible hiding place was searched, but without success.

"I believe I placed it in my trunk," said the excited wife, almost in tears. "I am almost sure I did. Whatever will I do?"

"Have you your trunk checked?"

"Yes. But the trunk has gone to Buffalo."

"Maybe it hasn't gone yet. Give me the check and trunk key and I'll see if I can find it." Saying which the disgruntled husband hurried to the baggage room at the Union station, where luck favored him. The trunk was still there. After some little difficulty he opened the trunk and found the missing pass stowed carefully away in one of the numerous boxes in the upper part of the trunk. From that time on until the train left for Buffalo the husband kept watch of the pass. A too careful wife is apt to need assistance.—Albany Journal.

How to Cry Hygienically, and Make It Refreshing.

"A real good cry," said the facial artist, "ought to be as refreshing to the face as it is soothing to the feelings. And it would be, if women just understood how to manage it. In the first place they should not try to repress their tears. This is a nervous strain, and nervous strains are productive of wrinkles and that 'weary look' which adds years to a woman's age."

"Then crying and sniveling are going to rejuvenate us, madame," exclaimed the customer in astonishment as she turned the other cheek.

"Crying, yes; sniveling and moping, no," replied madame, proceeding with the patting and pinching, which was calculated to restore the lost roses of youth. "When, from any cause, the tear-drops fall, the tears should be allowed to flow gently and unrestrainedly over the face, and fall into a handkerchief held beneath the chin to receive them. No attempt should be made to stop them half-way down, or to mop them up as they leave the eyes. And, above all, they should never be sidetracked at the nose. The wiping and rubbing that results in swollen eyelids and red noses is not only unnecessary, but as positively injurious to the complexion as the other method is beneficial."

"Well, then, there seems to be good in everything, after all," mused madame's patron, studying a small mole just in front of her ear and hoping to find some hidden benefit in its presence. "Next time anything happens to harrow up my feelings I'll just welcome it as an immense saving in complexion cream."

"You'll find it so if you know the right way to cry," returned madame. "You mustn't keep pumping up new tears by reminding yourself of all the mean things that made you cry in the first. After the first tears have started just lie back and think over soothing things, all that is in your life, that makes it full of sunshine and brightness in spite of the present clouds. Don't work yourself up into a spasm of sobbing and shaking by being too sorry for yourself. Just get out your little 'hanky,' put it where I told you and let the refreshing shower come, gently and peacefully as the spring rains fall. Roses will bloom on your cheeks and lips after it instead of on your nose, and if there are violets in your eyes they will come out brighter and fresher than ever. Well, I declare, I am growing quite poetical, and that's not my business at all," concluded madame, gathering up the paraphernalia of the beautifying art.

"In fact, it's poor poetry, for unwise weeping makes all the facial blemishes that make good for me, but once in a while I like to speak out in meetin' even if I do give away trade secrets."

As spring begins to open, the light severity of the past winter in the parts comes to be more fully realized. Ornamental trees, shrubs and vines in the parks and in suburban gardens now reveal the effects of hard and long-continued cold.

English ivy, which is oftener planted on the north walls of houses than elsewhere, is in some places blighted in all its leaves and dead for considerable lengths of the new wood. There are few winters when untried ivy does not suffer considerably, but the damage this year is greater than most persons have ever before observed.

Long shoots of wisteria are found to have succumbed to the frost, and probably young plants of this climber have been altogether destroyed in exposed places. It is well known that there are few climbing plants that can be made to endure the Adirondack winter at an elevation of 1500 feet, and the past winter in these parts was a fair imitation of the Adirondack winter without the protection to plants afforded by deep snow.

Curiously enough, the yellow jasmine, which is a Southern plant, has survived the winter unprotected in the open air on the southern side of walls. This plant usually blossoms before the end of March here and before the middle of the month a little further south. It is now just coming into bloom. The ends of its long young ones have been killed, but the plant as a whole has not seriously suffered from the winter. The greatest sufferers by the frost of last

winter were exotic evergreens. Hundreds of these show red for a large part of their surface and a few have probably been killed.

Much boxwood has also been badly frost-bitten. Young European lindens have been severely injured. These trees are prone to winterkill in this climate, though sometimes a frostbitten young linden, which has made very rapid growth in the summer preceding a hard winter, may be saved by sharp pruning. In such cases the tree is sometimes many weeks late in getting its full suit of leaves.

Hardy roses growing unprotected in the open have in some cases been frostbitten almost to the roots. Newly transplanted roses, which made much new wood last summer, have especially suffered, and probably some grafted roses will revert to the stock type in consequence of the injury to the graft.

Yards upon yards of the hardy crimson rambler have been frostbitten, though this rose seems to have suffered less than many others. Even roses that were bent to the ground and covered with sod are in some cases badly damaged.

Rhododendrons in the open are blighted into mere masses of dead brown leaves. Even the buds in some cases are destroyed, and whole plants have been lost in exposed places. Where rhododendrons grow with protecting evergreens on the north side of them they seem to have escaped serious injury.

Bulbs planted last autumn have been somewhat slow in shooting this spring, and many must have been killed by the frost. It is noticeable that bulbs several years in the ground have sprouted earlier than bulbs of last year's planting in like situations.—N. Y. Sun.

In the Toy Trade.

"Anybody begun thinking yet about buying things for this year's Christmas trade?" was asked of an importer of toys.

"Thinking about it?" said the importer.

"Why, many of the larger wholesale dealers and jobbers throughout the country have already bought. They begin buying in January, almost a year ahead. We begin our preparations pretty nearly a year and a half ahead."

"Every year, in August, our buyers go to Europe to make preparations for the Christmas trade of the following year. They go to all the toy centres of France, Germany and Austria, in search everywhere of novelties. So for the Christmas trade of the present year, 1904, our buyers went abroad last year, in the summer of 1903. Just when the actual retail trade here in Christmas things was at its height last year, we were getting in our samples for the trade of a year later, for this year of 1904."

"A week after last year's retail trade had closed, or say about Jan. 1, our store was full of samples, of standard goods and of novelties set out for this year's Christmas trade."

"The samples are shown here early in order that we may know what the demand is going to be for this thing or that, and it takes time to make the goods and to deliver them. In Europe they get to work first on these orders from distant countries, from the United States and South America and Australia."

"So the large wholesalers and jobbers of toys begin buying Christmas things in January; and while there may appear later supplementary novelties, they have done the bulk of their buying or ordering of imported toys by May."

"Later these same buyers from all over the country, who had bought imported toys by sample in January and May, come to New York again, beginning about Aug. 1, to buy American toys. This buying is mainly over by Nov. 1, two months or more before Christmas."

"All these Christmas things which appear to the general public for a brief season only of a month or two, and which blossom out as suddenly as when they come, in all their glory, as though they had just sprung up in a night, are in reality the results of year's careful and elaborate planning, both in the production and the distribution, with attention to every detail. And this is repeated every year. We are always a year ahead."—N. Y. Sun.

Domestic Hints.

INDIAN DIAL.

To make one cupful of lentils allow a cupful each of milk and water. Soak the lentils in this overnight. Make a curry sauce by browning a minced onion in a large tablespoonful of butter, and adding a dessertspoonful of curry powder. Add the lentils with the milk and water, in which they have been soaked, and boil for two hours. At the last moment squeeze in the juice of half a lemon. Serve with a border of hot boiled rice.

CODFISH AU GRATIN.

Pick two cups of salt codfish into tiny pieces. Cover with cold water and let stand three hours. It is better to change the water once during that time and drain well when they are done. Add a cream sauce with two level tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, one cupful of cream and one of milk. Add to this two tablespoonfuls of finely grated cheese; mix carefully and well with the fish. Put in a shallow grating dish, sprinkle the top with cheese and brown in a hot oven. This may be used as a luncheon dish with the addition of cooked spinach. Cook the spinach, chop it very fine and heat in a very little sauce cream. Put in the bottom of the grating dish, pour over the codfish and sprinkle with cheese as before, and serve.

CHICKEN CURRY.

Having skinned a pair of live chickens, cut them in six pieces, that is, two wings, two pieces of breast and two legs off at the joint. Put into a stewpan two boiled onions chopped and four tablespoonfuls of butter. Shake the pan till the contents begin to simmer. Then add four tablespoonfuls of curry powder and mix well. Add also four tablespoonfuls of grated coconut. Mix all well in a stewpan and then put in the chicken. Cover the pan and let it stew for half an hour, stirring occasionally; and if getting too dry add a little hot water, also toward the last the juice of a lemon and a dash of salt. It should stew till the chicken is quite tender and the flesh parts easily from the bones. Serve hot in a covered dish, and send a pound of boiled rice in a separate dish, uncovered. Young ducks, a young turkey or a pair of rabbits may be cooked in the same manner, also lamb or veal. For curried oysters take a hundred large fresh ones and proceed as above.—What to Eat.

ARTICHOKES A LA NORMANDE.

Put one-fourth cup of butter and half a cup of oil in a frying pan. Heat the butter and oil till the butter is melted and the oil is hot. Add the artichokes, which have been cut in halves lengthwise, and fry them for five minutes. Add a dash of salt and a dash of pepper, and cook for five minutes more. Serve with a sauce made of lemon juice and half a teaspoonful of the grated rind of a lemon (or omit the rind); stir well and serve at once.

WASHINGTON PIE.

Beat three eggs with one cup of sugar, add two cups of flour, add, with one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Bake the cake in layer tin or two "Washington pie" tins. Make the filling of one pint of milk, half a cup of sugar, a scant half cup of flour, one egg and a little salt. Flavor with lemon extract or the grated rind of a lemon. Cook like

a boiled custard until it is thick and spread it on one of the cakes, putting the other layer over it. Sprinkle the top with powdered sugar.

COCONUT MACAROONS.

Sift a scant cupful of flour, and add to it one cupful of granulated sugar and two cupfuls of the best shredded coconut. Mix these ingredients thoroughly, and fold into the mixture the whites of three large eggs whipped to a very stiff froth. Roll the batter into small, flat cakes, and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven, or until they are crisp and a golden brown.

Hints to Housekeepers.

It has been wisely said, "The foundation of good breeding is good nature and good sense; two of the most useful and indispensable attributes of a well-constituted mind." Therefore parents should be most careful of the suitability for their child of the kind of toys and games, as they would have their children trained by them in the way they should go. From their earliest days children are imitative, and if they find that either parents or nurses are rude to them, or to each other, the seeds are sown which will long to eradicate.

It is said that a baby's hair may be made to grow curly by rubbing the hair in little circles from right to left and all over the scalp, just after the daily bath.

A plate warmer on which the platter of French sausages comes to the table smoking hot in certain restaurants is furnished with an alcohol lamp and may be adjusted to a round or an oblong platter. It is silver plated with an ornate cut edge and is to be had in house-furnishing departments.

At this season of the year, when vegetables are very abundant, it will not do to underestimate the possibilities of cabbage. That the vegetable of the cabbage is low and that it is not readily digested by delicate people is undoubtedly true, but a nicely prepared dish often serves a good purpose by merely stimulating the appetite and affording a change of diet. Boil a small cabbage, and the next day, when the last trace of the odor has died, chop it in small pieces. Salt and pepper, and add a tablespoonful of melted butter. When this has been stirred in put over the fire with half a cupful of milk or cream. When hot stir in two well-beaten eggs and immediately turn out on a hot buttered frying-pan. Stir with a fork until brown, and then heap like an omelet, and when the under surface is well browned serve on a hot dish with minced parsley.

Starch in bath towels sounds uncomfortable, but a woman who has tried it says it imparts a crispness to the rub down that is liked by the men of her family.

A busy woman keeps a "stitch-in-time" bag hanging from the arm of her favorite sewing rocker. In it are pockets for buttons of various kinds, spools of silk and cotton, a needlebox provided with needles of different sizes, a glove-mending outfit and two pairs of scissors. A pair of especially powerful spectacles, inclosed in a leather case, are slipped into a long, narrow pocket on one side, which is buttoned down to prevent their roaming loose among the other things and suffering fracture. Thus at a moment's notice she is ready to take up a dropped stitch in her young son's mittens or put a missing button on the skirt of her maid and master.

A rice kettle is a modern convenience. This is nothing more than a double boiler, wide rather than deep, with the inner arrangement in the form of a cone. The rice is washed thoroughly before being put into the kettle, and this means washing with the hands through several times, and allowing the water to drain from the faucet to run through the rice for ten or fifteen minutes. Have the salted water boiling violently. Note that it will be hotter than water at the plain boiling pot, but the agitation of the water will help to keep the kernels separated. Put the rice in the inner cone, and cook until the rice is soft. The time depends on the age of the rice. Lift out the basket and turn the rice into a colander strainer. Pour over fresh boiling water to wash away the last trace of starch, and return the basket to the kettle. Leave the back of the stove to steam until ready to serve.

When cheese is too soft to grate and no food-chopper is included in the kitchen furnishings, press the cheese through a wire strainer with the back of a tablespoon.

A famous hotel serves a "turquoise salad," which must have been named arbitrarily, for there is nothing blue about it. However, it is delicious. It is composed of shredded celery, bleached leaves of romaine, and pimientos cut in long, slender pieces and dressed with mayonnaise. Each plate has an added piece of celery, the concave side of which is heaped with cream and moistened with mayonnaise. The salad is mixed with chopped walnut meats. This tidbit is eaten with the fingers.

Fashion Notes.

Many of the new full skirts are being made to open over a flounced panel of lace or muslin. This is another revival, fashion plates of the forties and fifties showing gowns open in the front to reveal elaborate petticoats worn of that period perched their precious eyesight to embroidery and embroidery.

Our real life—the life that gives us our true rank and grand opportunity in the universe—must, therefore, require for its nourishment and support a vast supply of spiritual realities, suited to its nature. It cannot be that we have no other errand here on earth than merely to get out of it a bodily living for a few years.

"Any man is a sinner who, with the best within his reach, chooses the second best."

"Our spirits desire spiritual facts as truly as our senses desire physical facts."—Rev. Dr. Charles Gordon Ames.

(From "Living Largely," compiled from sermons of Dr. Ames.)

"To share the life of God and to know that we share it, is to be placed beyond doubt."

"From life we come; through life we are passing;—to life we go. Such are our yesterdays, our todays, our tomorrows. We may therefore take our life as a divine manifestation, a perpetual revelation."

"Every hour is lost in which we are not confirmed in the possession and enjoyment of that which is best in us."

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down are two little revers that curl rather than fold back, of blue velvet, the only touch of color on the gown. From the shoulders are carried three rows of beads, each row ending in a pendant. The collar and a shallow yoke are of heavy, tan-colored lace, and a ruffle of the same lace trims the colored sleeve.

"Other indications seem to point to the passing of the huge wrist puff, and one should be careful in planning handsome gowns to have the sleeves made after a moderate design. One of these indications is the appearance of light, or snugly fitting lace undersleeves. These are convenient and becoming, unless the arms are too slender, and will surely be more comfortable for hot weather than the much decorated balloons or the double and triple platings and ruffles which have monopolized the mode. Not that ruffles show a tendency to depart altogether; they are too attractive to be given up so soon, and indeed they are

poetry.

REVERIE.

When clouds of darkness gather fast around me,
When, through long hours of weariness and
pains,
I find no rest, no dawn, no day of brightness,
And shadowy fancies fill the tired brain:
Where come those voices, distant, faint and
tender,
Like the sweet sound of far-off floating bells,
Their whispering echoes softly fall and linger,
Till of my soul a mystic slumber dwells.
In tranquil dreams come thoughts of sunny
hours,
Visions of beauty that my spirit thrill,
Fair forms, sweet memories gleam with magic
power,
Lost in deep sleep the restless heart is still.
As through the clouds, the moon comes in her
brightness,
And throws o'er all the earth her peaceful
light,
So over the darkened soul, a voice with touch of
lightness
Breaks through the gloom and hallows all the
night.
H. G. T.

UNDER THE WILLOWS.

I see the dear old farmhouse and the swards that
round it lay;
I see the apple orchard and the gray-brown ricks
of hay;
I see the currant bushes fringing fragrant fields
of wheat—
And all the rustic pictures memory brings to me
are sweet,
Even to the hazel bushes that I robbed each
growing fall;
But just beyond the culvert was the dearest spot
of all:
There the grand old willows, that I still
distinctly see,
Stood, sitting golden sunshine through their lacy
tops for me.
There, prone beside the singing stream, I lay and
gazed in awe
At all the weird, wide wonder world, my wonder-
ing child eyes saw;
Between me and a turquoise sky with alabaster
clouds
The spider sails spun their strands and furled
their filmy shrouds;
I saw, in that enchanted realm of azure, green
and white,
The golden-coated orioles that twittered lowly
delight
While fashioning a dwelling-place to rear their
unborn brood,
That soon would spread their yellow beaks and
clamor for their food.
Then, gazing past the willow world with youth's
unbridled eyes,
I turned each silver cloud into a palace of the
skies;
Each palace held a stately king that none but I
could see—
The bits of cloud that broke away were chariots
sent for me,
Sometimes a snow-white fairy clad in shining
robes of mist
Would beckon to me with her wand—I never
could resist;
Then off to Fairyland we'd float, and wondrous
sights we'd see—
Till some one came and woke me up to call me
into tea.
I love that dear old farmhouse and the swards that
round it lay;
I love the apple orchard and the gray-brown
ricks of hay;
The currant-bordered pathway fringing fragrant
fields of wheat—
And all the rustic pictures memory brings to me
are sweet,
Even to the stunted hazels that I robbed each
growing fall;
But just beyond the culvert is the dearest spot
of all;
There stand the grand old willows that I still
distinctly see,
And sit, as then, the sunshine through their lacy
tops for me.
—Strickland W. Gillilan, in New York Sun.

FROM A TO Z.

A wondrous thing, the alphabet,
As doubtless you'll agree,
No money from the B we get,
No water from the C.
The J has never built a nest;
No pod enfolds the P;
There is nothing to suggest
A—beyond the D.
No oyster has the R to sell;
No pupil has the I;
No house adjoins the modest L;
No question asks the Y.
The X is never crossed, and O
From debt is wholly free;
And cockney H you'd only know
By its apostrophe.
No type is measured by the M;
No sugar spoils the T;
No Dutchman fashions dykes to stem
The inrush of the Z.
No lambkin tags behind the U;
No Chinaman up-brands the Q.
No Scottish rears sheds E.
The F is sharp, if not acute;
And A is flat, if not obtuse;
While G and N and K dispute
The ownership of Gu, New, Knew.
The S it's counts for naught;
But V, to me
Suggests that for these rhymes I ought
To get a double "V."
—Frank Roe Batchelder, in The Smart Set.

HOW TO EAT.

Don't bring worries to the table,
Don't bring anger, hate, or scowls;
Banish everything unpleasant,
Talk and eat with smiling jaws.
If you wear a smiling face,
If you jolly up the others,
If you only set the pace,
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to tell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.
Grip domestic, business troubles,
Pins of body, soul, or brain;
Kind thoughts and nagging tempers,
Speech that causes others pain,
Fable woes and grim disasters,
Times and wrongs and right's defeat—
None of them are to be mentioned
When you sit down to eat.
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to tell it;
Something hateful, quick dispel it
At the table.
—What to Eat.

TROUBLES WE NEVER LEAVE.

The youth that lies so far away,
And seemed to end so long ago,
Met still be sweetly close today.
How many a man whose step is slow
Homehow, he might borrow back
The days his foolish fears made slack.
The days through which he sighed, "Alack!"
For trouble that he never had.
As careless prodigals we waste
The years through which youth blithely skips,
And miss a bitter dose we taste
Of life's misadventure, when we find
That never comes to touch our lips.
Before our time we drop and die
And leave the scenes that were so sad,
Despoiled and fooled and broken by
The troubles we have never had.
—E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

I find earth not gray but rosy,
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy.
Do I stand and stare? All's blue.
—Robert Browning.

Miscellaneous.

A Decided "No."

Why should a woman ever be expected to say
"Yes" or "No"?
So thought Claude, as she sat one morning at
her writing-table, with her chair tilted back and
a frown of vexation on her pretty face. It was
too bad! For Jack had asked her the night be-
fore to marry him, and had made her promise to
insist upon a reply at the time? Then it would
have been settled by now, one way or the other.
"Of course, I should have refused him," she
said to herself, "but it would have been so much
easier to say 'No' to him. All the same, she
could not help remembering how nice Jack had
been on the occasion, and she felt that she might
almost have been tempted to say 'Yes,' when he
put his hands gently on her shoulders, and
looking closely into her eyes, had asked the
question. If he had only drawn her to him and
kissed her—well, she did not know what she
might not have said. Perhaps it was just as
well he didn't. She was still free!

But this horrid letter had to be written. Of
course, it must be "No!" At the same time, how
was she to put it? Must she write a formal letter
and give her reasons? That would be, to say the
least, unpleasant, and besides she would not like
to hurt him; and then she was not quite clear
about the reasons. Perhaps a postcard with the
single word "No" on it would be best! But her
wants are given to reading postcards, and she
would have to sign her name, or at least put her
initials. That would not do; it must be a letter.

So Claude began
"My Dear Jack"—I'm sure this is the last
letter I shall ever write to you, because I'm
going to say "No." I see that I've begun it all
wrong, but this is my last sheet of paper. So,
please, don't read the words in parentheses. I
should have commenced "Dear Captain Vane."
I suppose that, just like a man, you want
reasons for my answer. You used to say that
women never had any reasons for what they did,
only excuses. You added that this was one of
their chief attractions. Now, I must be most un-
attractive, for I've heaps of reasons, and never
an excuse. First of all, I didn't like you (at first,
at least)—you mustn't read the words in paren-
theses. That was when you used to show me no
particular attention, and everything was coming
to fetch and carry for me. I didn't like that,
but I'm not sure that I actually hated you for it.
I dare say my pride (or conceit) was hurt. Re-
collect the words in parentheses are invisible.

"Then somehow or other I got to feel that I
should like to do something for you. Wasn't it
ridiculous? But you would never accept any
favors. Even one night at a ball, when you
asked me for a dance and I gave you my pro-
gramme (which I purposely left blank)—were
the parentheses—only you wrote down your
name for a miserable excuse. Girls don't like
that, and I've not forgotten it. The same night
you took me to the carriage, though I can't im-
agine why you did it. I had refused a lot of
dances and had sat out several, a thing which all
pretty girls enjoy. But I suppose I can't be
pretty, as I didn't enjoy it. I had seen that
you, too, had not been dancing (I wasn't the
least angry, only a little sorry). But you kept
looking at me so unhappily that I felt inclined
to forgive you for not dancing with me. I don't
know if it must have been an act of self-
denial, and I adore myself in my own way.

"Afterward when I was stepping into the car-
riage I somehow or other managed to let one of
my gloves fall. You saw it at once, and instead
of attending properly to me, you picked it up and
made such a grave bow to you handed it to me,
saying, 'I think you've dropped your glove' (it
wasn't even your glove). Of course my glove
had dropped, and any other man would have
waited till I had driven away before he picked it
up. (I know, because I have looked.)

"I was annoyed. The glove was quite a new
one and I had hardly soiled it, for somehow or
other I hadn't danced much. You looked dread-
fully angry as you picked it up. I think it must
have been my carelessness in letting it drop in
the dirt. I am extravagant, I fear; and as you
told me last night that you were a poor girl, I
anxiously tried to have shown you my sensibility.

"Why on earth did you say anything about
money? What had I to do with the question? I
knew I have heaps of it; and it's not a bad thing
either, as it sometimes helps a man to marry the
girl he loves. Remember (dear Jack)—I needn't
mention the parentheses again, as I have said
another girl to marry you, if she happens to have
money (which I hope she will for your sake)
don't refer to it. If she cares a bit for you, as
you deserve, she'll be only ashamed to feel that
she has so little to give you.

"I've heaps of other reasons for saying 'No,'
but under any circumstances I could never marry
a man who didn't take his answer from his lady-
love's own lips. The girl who consents to such a
thing deserves to be married in her bonnet and
in shoes two sizes too big for her.
"Now, I'll give you a piece of good advice be-
fore I stop. When you propose to 'the other
girl,' don't mention, as I have said, her money,
if she has any; don't say you are unworthy
of her (that won't be true) and don't flit to her
shoes, though I have no doubt you will find
very nicely, in spite of your fingers trembling.
Don't, above all, say that you are not anxious to
hurry her, but would like her to consider the
matter well. I can't imagine a lover of mine say-
ing that, when, perhaps, his heart was like the
warning of a clock upon the point of minute
striking, and breaking into a perpetual high-noon
chime of love and joy. After that, it could only
go on 'gurr-gurr-r-r-r,' straining its poor works
and cords, and allowing the true suntime of life
to leave it behind. It could never speak clear
and true to one who wanted to set it back.
"Now, to finish my good and impartial advice:
When you are addressing 'the other girl,' you
should lay your hands gently upon her shoulders,
and look closely into her eyes (I believe you
have learned this already). It is to be retired,
at this moment, especially, as I have said, the
heart-clock is on the point of striking. At the
same time it is most difficult to go back, for, like
pieces of matter, the forces of attraction grow
incredibly strong at infinitesimal distances (I
have found it so). Then, having got so far, you
should say, 'Claude (or whatever her name is)
'the other girl' may be I love you. Will you be
my wife?"

"You'll possibly hear then a sound like the
warning of the clock, a sort of sob of all the
strings of its heart. You should have a rest
after this, and you should take the face of
your wife, the clock quite close and kiss it
gently, first on the figure XII (that's the brow),
then most warmly on figures IX and III (these
are the cheeks), and then rapturously on figure
VI, just where the corner of the mouth meets
the cheek, where they make the clock-face human. You
shouldn't neglect the hands, which are often fas-
cinatingly pretty and delightful to kiss—at least,
so they say in clockland! I hope your little clock,
when you try all this, will give the true cuckoo
cry, which is the fit song of the ever new season.
Now the young maid's fancy turns—but not
lightly—to thoughts of love.

"I shan't trust this letter to the hands of the
penny postman, but shall send it by my little
groom. Isn't it funny that we use to call him
Cupid because of his rosy face and bow legs?
Cupid he shall speed, not indeed with his shafts,
but behind them, in my own poor cart.

"I enclose the glove, in case you may have
liked to have something to remind you of an old
friend, who is very sorry to have to send you
such a decisive
"I shall be in the conservatory at nine tonight,
and if you care to go through a rehearsal of the
scene with 'the other girl' I shall put on my
prettiest frock—the pale green one that you like
—and do my best to make you perfect (I think
you are that already).
"But don't forget that you must always be
kind to your little clock; firm, too, as not to
let the works run down for want of delicious
winding. There is only one universal law, and
you have it. Ever yours, Claude."

—Frederick Gordon, in Black and White.
—Christ's friendship is founded upon a thor-
ough knowledge of our heart and life as well as
on his perfect love. His joy is in our progress
toward the goal of perfect life in Him. Our love
to Christ is founded equally upon that perfect
love of His, but His joy is in discovery—the gradual
growth of knowledge of what He is, and is to
us. On both sides, therefore, friendship is living
passion, growing with our growth.

Douth's Department.

WILLIE'S QUESTION.

Where do you go when you go to sleep?
There's what I want to know:
There's loads of things I can't find out,
But nothing bothers me so.
Nurse puts me to bed in my little room,
And takes away the light.
I cuddle down in the blankets warm
And shut my eyes up tight.
Then off I go to the land of nod, and
Where everything seems queer,
Though sometimes it is not funny at all,
Just like the way it is here.
There's mountains made of candy there,
Big fields covered with flowers,
And lovely ponies, and birds and trees,
A hundred times nicer than ours.
Often, dear mamma, I see you there,
And sometimes papa, too;
And last night the baby came back from heaven,
And played like he used to do.
So I wish I could go, and
O, how I wish I could go,
Whereabouts that wonderful country is
Where sleepy little boys go.
—The Independent.

The Vitality of a Turtle.

Almost alone among God's creatures, the turtle
has but a single enemy—man. It does not seem
matters to the turtle whether he stays beneath
the surface for an hour or a week, nor does it
trouble him to spend an equal time on land if the
need arises. He is neither fish, flesh nor fowl,
yet his flesh partakes of the characteristics of all
three. Eating seems a mere superfluity with
him; for weeks at a time he may be headed up
in his shell (with the bird and the beast) and emerge
after his long fast apparently none the worse for
his enforced abstinence from food, from light,
and almost from air. And finally, it may truly
be said that of all the higher, warm-blooded or-
ganisms, there are none so tenacious of life as the
turtle. I can truly say that a blooded sea
fresh cleared out of a turtle shell and hung upon a
tree, where for hours the quivering, convulsive
movements of the muscles went on. Not only so,
but on one occasion only the head and tail were
left attached to the shell. Some time had elapsed
since the meat had been cut out of the carapace
and no one could have imagined that any life re-
mained in the extremities. But a young Dane,
noticing that the down-hanging head had its
mouth wide open, very foolishly inserted two
fingers between the head and the shell. The
head, and our shipmate was two fingers short;
the edges of the turtle's jaws had taken them off
clean with only the muscular power remaining in
his head. Signor Redi once cut a turtle's head
off, and noted that it lived for twenty-three days
without a head. Girls don't like that, and I've
removed lived for six months apparently uncon-
scious that it had suffered any loss.—Frank T.
Buller.

His Initiation Stunt.

Many are the absurd tasks that the candidates
for initiation for certain college fraternities are
compelled to perform. One of the most common
to full membership. Miss Nancy Shykes, an elderly
spinster, whose home was in a college town, was
surprised one morning by a visit from a young
man in fantastic garb.
"Good morning, madam!" he said, lifting his
jaunty little hat. "It was in the dead of
winter." "This is Miss Shykes, is not it?"
"Yes, sir. What do you want of me?"
"I am sent here," he replied with the utmost
solemnity, "by the Eta Beta Phi Society to
make a speech, to point your house, attend to
your stores, milk your cow, or do anything else
you may want me to do. I await your orders,
madam."

Miss Nancy, who was a woman of rare self-
possession, reflected a moment.
"All those things have been attended to,"
young man," she said, rubbing her nose, "but you
may pay off the mortgage on my house."
"How much is it?"
"Four hundred dollars."
"It shan't do, madam," he said, without
the slightest change in the expression of his face.
"I wish you good morning!"

He lifted his straw hat again, bowed pro-
foundly, and was gone.
It only remains to add that the young man, who
was the only son of rich parents, and could well
afford the sum of his allowance, was as good
as his word.—Youth's Companion.

A Promising Young Diplomat.

There is a certain small boy named Bertie,
who lives on Green street not far from Twen-
tieth, says the Philadelphia Press, who will
be a year younger than he is. Last Christmas his
grandmother gave him an aquarium containing
two beautiful little goldfish. One morning Bertie
went in to feed the goldfish, and he found only
one fish instead of two. Sad to say, the other
one had jumped out of the aquarium during the
night and had died.

"Sister," Bertie announced at breakfast,
as soon as they sat down to the table, "your gold-
fish is dead!"
The little girl was terribly shocked and forgot
that most goldfishes are exactly alike and that
she and her brother had never made a division.
After the period of mourning was over she
asked one day:

"Bertie, how did you know it was my fish and
not yours? You were so confused for a moment and
driven into a corner, so he took refuge in an air
of superior contempt.
"How did I know?" he repeated scornfully,
"Huh! Isn't that just like a woman!"
And the little sister meekly accepted her
brother's decision.

Boy's First Swim of the Year.

The first swim of the season is without a peer
as a serious menace to health, combined with
acute personal suffering. There always comes a
time early in May when three or four successive
days of warm weather give a sudden impetus to
the buds, leaves and grass, and fill the school-
boy's heart with a longing for the cool depths of
the river that flows through the meadows half
a mile from the school.

And immediately after the hearty two o'clock
dinner—which, as every physician knows, is a
most auspicious moment for bathing—a dozen
boys with towels slung over their shoulders and
leaving the school grounds in a furtive
manner so as not to attract the notice of the
"old man," who is known to harbor certain old-
fashioned prejudices against swimming in the
early spring when the water is as cold as ice and
malaria is rampant in the river banks. The little
band of fun-seekers are also at pains to elude
the school bullies who might lay disagreeable
tricks with their clothing, and to bid to their nat-
ural discomfort two or three unsuspecting
small boys who are surprised, pleased and flattered
by the invitation.

Which one of us will ever forget the ghastly
misery of that early spring swim? The icy cold-
ness of the water; the oozy turf on which we
undressed and left our clothes; the gusts of chill
wind that swept down from the river banks; the
cold water that we walked and the awful coldness
of the water that was splattered on our backs by
our merry comrades—James L. Ford, in Frank
Leslie's Monthly.

Historical.

—The Indians of the Northwest, led by Te-
cumseh, became hostile, and were assisted by
the British against the American administration.
In 1811, Gov. William Henry Harrison com-
pletely defeated them in a battle of Tippecanoe,
near the present town of Lafayette. Soon after-
ward, Tecumseh and his warriors entered the
British army.

—Though the eric was not an unfamiliar
figure in Greece, the ancients as a rule preferred
the written signs for communicating intelligence.
Hieroxyph's notices of their entertainments and
their business were traced on parchment and
sculpted in the marble of the Parthenon. The
Museum is an advertisement of a reward for a
runaway slave written on papyrus three thou-
sand years ago, and exhumed from the ruins of
Thebes. The debris of Heracleum and Pom-
peii is littered with signs and notices. The like
the bill of a modern boxing bout are the an-

nouncement on a gladiatorial poster that "there
will be an evening to keep off the sun," and no-
tices of side shows to beguile the spare change
out of the pockets of the small boy and the rus-
ties!

—The boundary of Maine, in its eastern and
northern portions, had never been exactly set-
tled. There was a strip of land which was
claimed by Maine and New Brunswick; and
about this time the two parties became so angry
that affairs looked warlike. Forts were built,
and troops sent to the disputed territory. Gen-
eral Scott was sent by the President to the spot,
and he managed to keep peace until the matter
was settled by treaty in 1842.

—Alaska was bought from Russia by the
United States in 1867 for \$7,200,000.
—The Presidential election in 1796 was
warmly contested by the two parties. The Fed-
eralists voted for Adams, and the Republicans
for Jefferson. Adams was elected President,
and most of his electoral votes came from the North-
eastern States, while Jefferson's votes came from
the Southern States. Jefferson stood next to
Adams in the vote and thus became Vice-Pres-
ident.

—Egypt is continually furnishing fresh proofs
of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders
Petrie expounded at Owens College, Manchester,
England, a few days ago the results of recent ex-
plorations at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from
which it appears that the ruins at that one spot
tell a continuous story that carries us back to
5000 B. C. Abydos was the first capital of Egypt,
and remained for forty-five centuries the relig-
ious centre, the Canterbury of the land; and there
the Egyptian Exploration Fund has unearthed
the remains of ten successive temples, one over
the other. From the age of the first temple, a
group of about two hundred objects has been
found, which throws surprising light on the civil-
ization of the First Dynasty. A part of a large
clay pottery vase of Menes, the first king of
the First Dynasty, about 5000 B. C., showed that
even then they were making glass in a compara-
ble scale, and also including it with a second
color. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine,
a figure of a king showing a subtlety and power
of expression as good as any work of later ages.

The most beautiful volume among the staff of
million in the Congressional Library at Washing-
ton is a Bible which was transcribed by a monk
in the sixteenth century. It could not be matched
today in the best printing-office in the world. The
text is in perfect preservation. Every one of
its thousands of pages is a study in perfect
lettering in German text, each letter perfect,
without a scratch or blot from lid to lid. At the
beginning of each chapter the first word is very
large, usually two or three inches long, and is
richly decorated in red and blue ink. Within
each of these capitals is drawn the figure of some
saint, some incident of which the chapter tells.

Notes and Queries.

SPECIFIC FOOD.—"K. L.": It is doubtful
whether any given food in common use contains
constituents which have a selective action, so to
speak, on the property of ministering to one part
of the body rather than another. As a rule, ac-
cording to London Lancet, when food is as-
sumed to have special reparative properties—as,
for example, a so-called brain or nerve food—the
fact really is that such food is easily and quickly
assimilated to the body's general advantage; in
other words, such food is quickly and easily
waste and a real purposeful nutrition and restor-
ation are accomplished. The administration of
such elements as phosphorus or iron in medi-
cine is, of course, a different matter, and
these elements are evenly distributed in the
body without a diet. It is often stated that
fish is a food which ministers particularly
to the needs of the brain, because it contains
phosphorus. As a matter of fact, fish does not
contain more phosphorus than do ordinary meat
foods, and it certainly does not contain it in a
special form. The notion that fish contains phos-
phorus has no doubt its origin in the glowing
phosphorescence of fish in the dark. This phos-
phorescence is due, not to phosphorus at all, but
to micro-organisms. The belief, therefore, that
fish is a food which ministers particularly to the
needs of the brain, is a mistake. The phospho-
rescence of fish is due to the presence of micro-
organisms, and is not a property of the fish
itself. The idea that because some fish is thick and gelatinous
"it will stick to the ribs," or as sensible as the
celebrated advice to Verdant Green to lay in a
stock of Reading biscuits to assist his reading.
Fish, of course, is excellent food, partly because
of its high quality, and partly because it is easily
and partly because of its digestibility. But it is
in no sense a specific for brain or nerve.

CLOVES.—"S. T. M.": They are probably the
greatest speculative article in the spice trade,
and have been so for many hundreds of years,
because they have always come from small and
remote areas of cultivation, and have been
used as tribute, almost taking the place of money
in ancient times. They have been mostly grown
on the two small islands of Zanzibar and Pemba,
on the east coast of Africa.
MOONS OF MARS AND JUPITER.—"R. J.": The
inner of the two moons of Mars, Phobos, enjoys a
distinct advantage over the other, and has been
yesterday enjoys, in that it courses three times
around the planet before the latter turns round
once. Although the fifth moon of Jupiter, dis-
covered on Sept. 9, 1892, by Mr. Barnard of the
Lick Observatory in California, has the short
period of about two hours, it is still about four
times longer than the time which Jupiter requires
to spin around his axis. There it ought, however,
to be noticed that the rotation of Jupiter is ex-
ceptionally rapid. If the giant planet required
as much time for one of his rotations as does
Mars, or the earth, then the new satellite of
Jupiter would present the same feature to its
primary as we actually find in Mars and his inner
satellite.

GUAM.—"Gilbert": The island of Guam, in
the Marianas Archipelago, was ceded by Spain
to the United States by Article 2 of the treaty
which concluded the Paris Peace of 1898. It is
about thirty-two miles long and one hundred
miles in circumference, and has a population of
about 8600, of whom 5200 are in Agaña, the capi-
tal. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants, or
descendants of immigrants, from the Philippines,
the original race of the Ladrones Islands being
extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish.
The island possesses an excellent harbor.
It is used by the United States as a naval sta-
tion, and may also afford a landing place for a
trans-Pacific cable. The productions are tropi-
cal—sugar, coconuts, rice, corn, tobacco and sug-
arcane. Commander Tausig of the United States
gunboat Bennington took possession of the is-
land and raised the United States flag over Fort
Santa Cruz on Feb. 1, 1899. Supreme govern-
ment authority is vested in a United States
military governor, who appoints the Governor of
the island, but the natives retain a large part of
their old municipal systems. On Oct. 14, 1902, the
appointment of Commander W. E. Sewell, U. S. N.,
as governor was announced. Under American
rule, a monogamous marriage system has been
established, and non-sectarian public instruction
has been provided.

THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH.—"A. G.": At
the recent Dresden Exhibition of German Civic
Life there was exhibited a photograph which is
said to be the largest ever taken. This gigantic
picture measures thirty-nine feet eight inches by
four feet eleven inches. It represents the Bay
of Naples and was taken from Castel San Marino,
the highest point behind Naples, from which the
eye commands the whole city and bay as far as
Mount Vesuvius and Capri. In order to secure
as extensive a panorama as possible, says the
Lancet, American six different views on as
many plates, measuring 8.1 inches by 10.5 inches
were first taken. From these six plates, which
were designed with a view to being connected to
one another in a continuous series, six enlarge-
ments, each eight inches by six feet seven
inches in size, were prepared by means of an
apparatus with a lens one foot in diameter. The
enlargements were made directly on silver
bromide paper. The inherent difficulty of con-
necting the single plates so as to avoid any break
was overcome so successfully that it is practi-
cally impossible to detect the boundary line of
any two plates.

Everybody Waiting for the Ice to Leave
Maine's Lakes and Rivers.

The notice regarding fishing in Maine which
appeared a few days ago was somewhat mislead-
ing. The ice has not yet left the greater part of
Maine's lakes and rivers; in fact, Sebago and

some of the smaller ponds and rivers are the only
places where open water has been reported.
However, with the advent of warm weather, it
will not be long before the Rangeleys, Moose-
head and the other large lakes are ready for the
fisherman.

The Boston & Maine Railroad Passenger De-
partment, Boston, will send a beautiful illus-
trated descriptive booklet, "Fishing & Hunting,"
also a book giving the "Fish & Game Laws" of
Maine, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, and New-
foundland upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

Home Dressmaking.

Illustrated by May Manton.



4713 Misses' Skirt,
12 to 16 years.
4714 Misses' Collar
and Jacket,
12 to 16 years.
Misses' Skirt with Shirred or Plain Yoke,
4715.

Full skirts that fall in soft graceful folds appear
to gain in favor day by day and are peculiarly becoming
to young girls. This one can be gathered at the upper
edge to form puff shirtings, or once only and joined
to a contrasting yoke, or in either case, the fullness
model is made of controlled batiste with a band of
heavy lace applique, but all the pretty soft stuffs,
silk, wool, cotton and linen are equally appropriate.
The shirred yoke is much liked and is always pretty.
When the figure is slender, but when, as often is the
case in young girls, additional bulk at the belt is to
be avoided, the plain yoke made of lace or of other
fancy material is to be preferred.

The skirt is cut in one circular piece, straight
lengths of the material being sewed together to give
the necessary width, and when shirred is arranged
over the foundation, but when, as often is the case,
yoke when shirtings are not used.
The quantity of material required for the medium
size is 4 yards 2 inches wide, 3 yards 2 inches wide
or 3 yards 14 inches wide, with 4 yards of applique
and 3 yards of all-over lace when yoke is used.

The pattern, 4713, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14
and 16 years of age.

Misses' Collarless Jacket, 4714.
To be Made with Mandarin or Plain Sleeves.

The collarless jacket marks the season for young
girls as well as for grown folk and no better model is
shown. This one is made with seams that extend to the
shoulders at front and back. The style one which
served as a model for the drawing is made of tan col-
ored cloth with bandings of gray braid and handsome
pearl buttons overlaid with gold, but all the materials
used for jackets suit the model equally well. The
Mandarin sleeves are new and fashionable, but plain
ones can be substituted and are always in vogue.

The jacket consists of fronts and back, with
side-backs, with double under-arm-gore that
allow of careful and successful fitting. The man-
dolin sleeves are made in one piece each, but the plain
ones consist of uppers and unders in regulation col-
or style.

The quantity of material required for the medium
size (14 years) is 3 yards 2 inches wide, 2 yards 4
inches wide or 2 yards 14 inches wide.
The pattern, 4714, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14
and 16 years of age.



4716 Blouse or
Skirt Waist,
36 to 48 bust.
4717 Girl's Sackie
Night-Gown,
8 to 16 years.

This skirt waist will be found most excellent for all
the waists of the season, cotton, linen, silk and
wool, and is as smart as it is simple, besides suit-
ing all figures well, the belt is made of the same
material as the skirt, without giving a surplus
of plain waist. The wide tucks at the front that give
ample fullness below the stitching, and the broad
single piece of lace at the waist, are both new and desir-
able and combine most satisfactorily with the plain back.
The model is made of cheviot, white with lines of
blue, and is worn with a blue line stock. But this
last can be made of any material, and the belt can be
omitted altogether in favor of ribbon tied in a big
bow, although it really is admirable, both for this
special waist and as a model for the odd ones of
which there never can be too many.

The Horse.

Of all the medicinal agents at the command of veterinarians, one of the most popular as a purgative for horses is aloes, which, like so many other excellent medicines, is a vegetable product, and is obtained from the well-known aloes plant. While various other laxative agents act principally upon the stomach, aloes especially influences the secretions of the intestines, and is particularly useful in stimulating the peristaltic action or rhythmic motion of the bowels.

Curiously enough, though it is so very largely employed (and with excellent results) as a purgative for horses, it is, by no means so certain in its action as a laxative for ruminants as salts and other purgatives. As a veterinary preparation its use is largely restricted to equine patients.

Where deep mangers are used it is waste of material to make them deeper than will allow the animal to reach the bottom with comfort. Deeper troughs are more liable to become filled with dirt and feed, which mould and decay, creating in this manner a condition which is surely disease-producing and dangerous. Deep hay mangers should be slatted at the bottom to allow dirt to drop through and to provide for ventilation, but the arrangement below the manger should be such as to prevent an accumulation of dirt beneath the manger. Construct the manger in such manner that the animal can reach all parts of the trough with ease and without pressure upon the lower part of the neck. Cracks and crevices about the troughs are very objectionable; patched troughs are an abomination. Galvanized iron troughs are probably cheapest and best for horses, and these troughs are rapidly coming into good use for cattle. The corners should be rounded to promote cleanliness.

Barley, as is pretty generally known, is one of the most fattening foods which horses can receive, especially when cooked, but for a variety of reasons—and particularly because it is not conducive to the production of the stout muscular tissue which is so essential to staying power—barley has never met with much favor as a food for horses in this country.

Curiously enough, the Arabs, who are celebrated for the care they take of their horses, use barley to a very large extent in the feeding of their animals. Along with hay and straw, barley enters extensively into the food rations for Arab horses in many of the great desert tracts in which these animals find a home.

Colts of the heavy draft breeds are put into hard work oftentimes too soon, merely because they are large and have the appearance of strength. The heavy bone is soft and the muscles are not closely knit. The three-year-old can do a lot of work without injury, but it must be work that demands no severe straining. It is with even more difficulty that the four-year-old is kept in good condition when worked continuously. Light work demanding no strain is all that can be done safely by the heavy, loose-jointed horse until it is five years old.

A soaking tub may be made by cutting off about one foot from the end of a stout, tight barrel. The short end is filled with water and placed in the stall so that the forefeet will come in the tub. An hour or two of soaking daily is good for dry, hard hoofs.

A person who warrants a horse sound is liable for damages in case of falsehood, if the warrant was in writing or can be proven. But damages are not easily recovered and there is always some uncertainty. It is a good plan to buy, if possible, with privilege of a week's trial before payment. In fitting a horse for market feed plenty of laxative, nutritious food, including a little oil meal. Brush and groom thoroughly every day, paying special attention to mane and tail. Exercise twice daily.

The Delaine Merino Sheep.

This family of American Merinos has been established by increasing the size, smoothing the form, lengthening the fibre and adding somewhat to the mutton properties of the ancestral stock. In some families the polled feature is an additional characteristic. In those that are horned these should in turning keep clear of the face. The form in general has been enlarged and smoothed by the development of a tendency to take on flesh. The fleece being comparatively free of wrinkles has also contributed to the smoothness of form which is characteristic of the Delaine. As in the other type, quality of bone, skin and hair, and the addition of quality of fleece with fineness in every particular, should be mainly characteristic.

The Saunterer.

I have heard of many stinging men, but the meanest person who has come under my observation recently is a man down town who invited his best girl to dine with him before going to the theatre, for which he obtained "skulls," or dead-head tickets. He took her into one of the help-yourself sort of restaurants and regaled her on a ham sandwich, a doughnut and a banana.

"I knew she had a voracious appetite," he remarked, "and that was the most filling repast, at a reasonable price, that I could think of."

When I said that was rather a meagre lay-out, he exclaimed, indignantly:

"Why, it was a three-course dinner."

This reminds me of the man who took boarders, furnishing them only with morning and evening meals.

"Do you make much at this business?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "I stuff them with cereals for breakfast and with pea soup and sausages at night."

Stephen Blackpool found the world all a muddle, and many people look upon the building laws in a similar light. For instance, a friend of mine has had a brick wall pierced with windows, built so near the dividing line of his estate and another one that half a foot could hardly be inserted in the space left. If the wall had been an entirely wooden one, it would have been placed three feet away or so, but being brick, with windows set in without blinds, it is allowed to overlook directly with its glass eyes the neighboring premises. This is a distinction that seems as if it might have been born about the same time as the semicolon law. By and by houses may be built so close together that light will have to come from gas jets in an inch and a half of open outdoor space between the dwellings. Perhaps the cry in the future will be "Utilize all the land, whether the tenants can breathe or not."

The thumbscrew and the rack went out long ago, but all the methods of torture have not been discontinued in the efforts to

extort confessions from people suspected of crime. The so-called third degree appears to be a mental system of torture quite as cruel as any physical one that was ever invented or practiced in semi-barbaric ages. People under the old custom often said they were guilty of offenses they never committed simply to escape the cruel treatment with instruments, ingeniously constructed, to create the greatest amount of suffering, without causing actual death, and it is possible that innocent persons, under the third degree, may make untrue statements to escape being treated as if they were victims of the Spanish Inquisition. Nowadays an arrested man is considered guilty until his innocence is established. It used to be different, but other times other manners. Let us all hope that we may never be made the victims of circumstances and have to suffer guiltlessly for the good of the community without any prospect of redress. Some people remember the case of Cahill who was brought back from Europe and acquitted of a crime with which he was charged. The poor fellow was out of pocket and out of reputation, too, until the real murderer was found.

A suburbanite, who never gets up early enough to eat his morning meal before he rushes for the train, was lamenting last night the fact that he had to go every week day hungry until luncheon time, and his wife said:

"I can tell you, Harry, how you can avoid the annoyance of which you complain."

"Let me know the remedy quickly," was the response.

"Eat your breakfast before you go to bed, Harry," answered the sportive spouse.

In this era of overestimated fortunes and profits, it is not surprising that boasts are made about rapidly acquired gains. I was talking with a man yesterday about investments, when he exclaimed:

"I made \$75,000 last week, and the best of it was that \$38 of the whole amount was spot cash."

The regularity with which the dry dirt is removed from some back yards by the lordly ashman, and the tardiness with which it is taken out of others, make some persons think that a fee now and then expedites matters in regard to the carrying away of debris. This, however, must be a weak suspicion of the enemy. Of course, no city man would accept even a small gratuity. He is not obliged to take ashes out of cellars, but he does this occasionally, simply to be obliging.

Mrs. B. P. Cheney (Miss Julia Arthur), who has just returned to Boston from a trip to California with Mr. Cheney, gave daily luncheons to the small children in the towns where she stopped. No adults were admitted to these feasts, and each child was presented with toys and bonbons after the repasts were over.

On the Continent no man seems to be really famous unless his features appear on a pictorial postcard. A Frenchman who has recently come before the world has received a letter from a person at Geneva asking for permission to reproduce his photograph in this form and offering ten per cent. of the total takings.

Gems of Thought.

.....There are joys which long to be ours. God sends ten thousand truths, which come about us like birds seeking inlet; but we are shut up to them, and so they bring us nothing, but sit and sing awhile upon the roof and then fly away.—Henry Ward Beecher.

.....A good life, like that of Jesus, is the only adequate expression of His way. For the life is the way in successful operation. The teaching of the principles of the way, apart from the life in which they are embodied, is completely dry and fruitless. Jesus fused the teaching and the life in His wondrous personality. His gathered sayings constitute the most precious literary treasures of the world. Yet they derive their value today from the interpretation given to them by the lives of His faithful followers.—William DeWitt Hyde.

.....The man who finds not God in his own heart will find Him nowhere; and he who finds Him there will find Him everywhere.—David Swing.

....."She thought to herself," writes a modern novelist, "how delightful it would be to live in a house where everybody understood and loved and thought about every one else." She did not know that her wish was just for the kingdom of heaven.—F. W. Farrar.

.....Joy is for all men. It does not depend on circumstance or condition; if it did, it could only be for the few. It is not the fruit of good luck, or of fortune, or even of outward success, which all men cannot have. It is of the soul, or the soul's character; it is the wealth of the soul's own being, when it is filled with the spirit of Jesus, which is the spirit of eternal love.—Horace Bushnell.

.....Would that it were possible for the heart and mind to enter into all the life that glows and teems upon the earth,—to feel with it, hope with it, sorrow with it,—and thereby to become a grander, nobler being! Such a being, with such a sympathy and larger existence, must hold in scorn the feeble, cowardly, selfish desire for an immortality of pleasure only, whose one great hope is to escape pain! No. Let me joy with all living creatures, let me suffer with them all; the reward of feeling a deeper, grander life would be amply sufficient.—Richard Jefferies.

.....For, rightly understood, happiness is not only our aim, but is plainly intended to be such by our Creator. He made us to be happy; the whole bearing of revealed religion is to make us happy. Of course, the man who grasps at selfish enjoyment turns his back on happiness—self-sacrifice and exertion, where needful, are the way to happiness.—A. H. K. Boyd.

.....Life, true life, is not mere guarding against sin, but growth in good and toward good.—Brooke Herford.

.....When we acquiesce in an evil, it is no longer such. Why make a real calamity of it by

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swollen Feet, Stomach, Throat, Hoarseness, Wind, Pains, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites. Throat, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Throat Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charged post paid with full directions for its use. (Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.)

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.



DICKINSON DELAINE RAM LAMBS, EIGHT MONTHS OLD.
Owned and Bred by D. L. Dickason, Ashland, Ohio.

resistance? Peace does not dwell in outward things, but within the soul. We may preserve it in the midst of bitterest pain, if our will remains firm and submissive. Peace in this life: prime from acquiescence even in disagreeable things, not in an exemption from bearing them.—Fenelon.

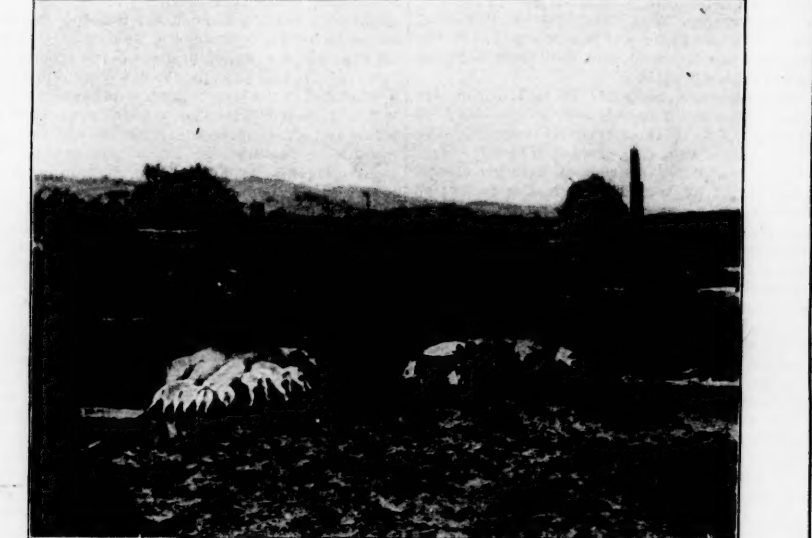
.....This is the law of benefits between men: the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

Brilliant.

O striving soul! strive quietly.
What'er thou art or dost,
Sweetest the strain when in the song
The singer has been lost;
Truest the work when 'tis the deed,
Not done, counts for most.

Slowly the thought of kindness grows
In this old world of ours;
Slowly the daylight grows
Out of the dark hours.
Yet surely the gentle light
Shall conquer the realm of night;
As surely the reign of love shall sweep
Over the turmoil of hatred and might.
—Rev. Leighton Williams, in Christian Work.

For flowers that bloom about our feet;
For tender grass so fresh and sweet;
For song of bird and hum of bee;



THRIFTY YORKSHIRE PORK MAKERS.
On This Vermont Farm the Outlook Seems Excellent for Plenty of Choice Home-Grown Pork Products. Photograph Made for C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.

For all things fair we hear and see,
Father in heaven, we thank Thee!
For blue of stream and blue of sky;
For pleasant shade of branches high;
For fragrant air of breezes;
For beauty of the blooming trees,
Father in heaven, we thank Thee!
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A flush is on the woodland,
A song is in the hedge;
The meadow was fair again,
For April keeps her pledge.
A thrill with every heartbeat,
A rapture touched with sighs,
New lustre on the soul of life,
Tears in my happy eyes.
—Grace Richardson, in the Atlantic.

"O soul, this day is thine to imitate!
Be thou as thou art in the loving light!
Rise to thy task, and, be it small or great,
Shine on it till thy smile has made it bright;
Smile; smile on all thy duties, and, behold!
Thy life, like day, shall walk in robes of gold."

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.
—Henry Van Dyke.

Think you not the king
That is to come, might with pure gentleness
Found such a kingdom as no sword could make?
—Stephen Phillips.

"THE ICE IS OUT."
Maine's Lakes and Rivers Ready for the Sportsman.

The magic word is passed—"the ice is out." The lumberman is happy; he sees the waters of the great Penobscot and Kennebec hurrying and cracking the heavy ice-floes, and making open water for his logs in their journey city-ward. And the sportsman! Well, just imagine your own frame of mind, at the anticipation of pulling from a flowing stream or a crystal lake land-locked salmon, trout, togue, bass, carp, perch, pickerel, etc. Happy! why, the angler's nightmares and day-dream during April and May are a confusion of bait, rods, reels, lines, creels and canoes.

Fishing down in Maine means much more than a journey to a lake or river and casting a line. It means a trip through a section of wild forest lands, where the pines and hemlocks send forth a fresh aroma which invigorates and rejuvenates; the solitude which settles all about, broken only by the music of the birds and the signing of the pine boughs, will banish far the bustling memory of the tumultuous city. And sport! well, it doesn't take long to learn how to catch 'em, and whipping a troutstream or paddling a canoe, you'll experience the true joys of the angler's paradise.

To tell all about Maine's lakes and rivers and their varieties of fish would require a deal of time and space, but such popular resorts as Moosehead, Rangeley Lakes, Sebago, Grand Lake, Belgrade Lakes and the waters of the Bangor, Aroostook and Washington County regions, tell the tale and speak for the eighteen hundred other lakes and ponds in the State. Sebago Lake is open first of all, and here are found the largest specimens of land-locked salmon in the State. Moosehead and the Rangeley lakes furnish trout and land-locked salmon, and the Belgrade lakes are famous for the country over for their black bass. The waters of Washington County and the Bangor & Aroostook region are stocked with all the varieties known to the inland fisherman.

In New Hampshire, Lakes Winnepesaukee and Sunapee and Newfound Lake take the lead;

but there are hundreds of smaller ponds and lakes and numerous trout brooks besides. Ver mont has Champlain, Memphremagog and Willoughby, all prolific haunts; while away over the border line in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are many famous resorts. For two cents in stamps, the Boston & Maine Passenger Department, Boston, will send their illustrated booklet, "Fishing and Hunting," which describes the fishing and gaming section of northern New England and Canada; also another booklet, invaluable to the sportsman, with the fish and game laws for 1904 of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Fish in Moderate Supply.

Arrivals of mackerel from the South during the past week have been moderate, and these fish are now selling at retail for 35 cents each. Penobscot salmon are yet scarce, and the cost is \$1.10 per pound, while Oregon salmon can be bought for 30 cents per pound. For fresh brook trout the cost is 75 cents per pound, with Florida pompano at 75 cents per pound and Spanish mackerel at 35 cents per pound. Fresh caught bluefish are costing 15 cents per pound, with whitefish at 20 cents per pound and soft shell crabs at \$1 per dozen. Fine rose shad are costing 20 cents per pound, with jack shad at 15 cents per pound and shad roes at 35 cents per pair. King fish from the South cost 35 cents per pound, with boiled lobsters at 20 cents per pound, and oyster crabs at \$1.50 per quart.

Jager Standard Windmills

Wind is the only satisfactory power that costs nothing to create. But wind power is satisfactory only as you are prepared to use it right. Don't be persuaded into buying an inferior mill. See above all else that you get

A MILL That Works Right

A MILL That Stands the Storms

Jager windmills respond to the slightest breeze. No other embrace so exactly all the wind forces and no other is so satisfactory not only for pumping but for supplying power for mechanical purposes. There's no harm comes to Jager mills even in the severest storms. We have the famous Belgen Wooden Mill, the equally famous Fairbanks Steel Mill, Steel and Wooden Tower Mills, and all windmill belonging. If you need a mill or want to establish an individual water supply, estimate furnished. Our Estimates are free. Catalog free. Chas. J. Jager Co., 182-188 High St., Boston, Mass.

American Loan and Trust Co.,

53 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business April 15, 1904.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Massachusetts Bonds.....\$100,000.00	Capital Stock.....\$1,000,000.00
City of Boston Bonds.....300,000.00	Surplus from Earnings.....1,000,000.00
Railroad and Other Bonds.....1,446,330.92	Undivided Profits (Net).....292,000.00
Time Loans.....3,832,531.48	Deposits.....6,433,770.98
Demand Loans.....2,160,103.80	
Cash in Office and in Banks.....1,388,714.01	
\$9,227,880.21	\$9,227,880.21

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. F. ADAMS, 24, F. LOTHROP AMES, ROBERT AMES, EDWIN F. ATKINS, CHARLES S. BIRD, GEORGE W. BROWN, ISAAC T. BURR,	SAMUEL CARR, GORDON DEXTER, EUGENE N. FOSB, ELMER P. HOWE, N. W. JORDAN, DAVID P. KIMBALL, JOHN LAWRENCE,	S. E. PEABODY, FRANCIS PEABODY, JR., ALBERT A. POPE, N. W. RICE, ROYAL ROBBINS, PHILIP L. SALTONSTALL, CHARLES W. WHITTIER.
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N. W. JORDAN, President, C. H. BOWEN, Secretary,
E. A. COFFIN, Treasurer, G. W. AURYANSEN, Asst. Secretary.

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PUBLIC DECORATORS,

AWNINGS.

Tents and Flags. Awnings for private residences a specialty. Canopies to let for weddings and receptions. Tel. Richmond 823. 230 STATE STREET.

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Most liberal Policies in the oldest, largest, and strongest Accident Company.

PARTICIPATING CONTRACTS—Large dividends, no misleading estimates.

NON-PARTICIPATING CONTRACTS—Net cost and all results guaranteed.

AND DO IT NOW.

S. F. WOODMAN, Gen. Agt.

OLIVER BUILDING,

141 MILK STREET,

BOSTON.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

60 State Street, Boston

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

To the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks at the Close of Business April 15, 1904

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Massachusetts Bonds.....\$155,500.00	Capital Stock.....\$500,000.00
Railroad Bonds.....48,000.00	Surplus Fund.....200,000.00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....307,919.02	Earnings Undivided.....2,000.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....20,012.50	Profit and Loss.....32,000.00
Miscellaneous Stocks.....170,080.66	
Loans on Real Estate.....85,973.20	DEPOSITS—
Loans to Corporations.....794,822.04	Subject to Check.....\$4,298,799.07
Time Loans, with Collaterals.....1,035,983.83	For Payment of
Demand Loans, with Collaterals.....1,583,400.07	Coupons, etc.....17,474.25
Notes of Individuals or Firms.....124,371.71	Certificates of Deposit.....200,416.00
Cash in Office and Banks.....1,099,435.71	Certified Checks.....14,311.47
	Treasurer's Checks.....57,062.08
	Dividends Unpaid.....78.00
	\$5,424,128.74
	\$5,424,128.74

Suffolk, ss.
Then personally appeared CHARLES A. PRICE, President, and HENRY C. JACKSON, STEPHEN M. CROSBY, HENRY D. YERXA, FRANK W. REYNOLDS, JOHN PHILIP REYNOLDS, JR., F. W. ROLLINS, W. H. LINCOLN, NEIL MCNEIL, C. S. HAPGOOD, H. O. UNDERWOOD, W. B. LAMBERT, WALTER S. SWAN, LIVINGSTON CUSHING, RICHARD S. RUSSELL, ALTHUR K. HUNT, a majority of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Trust Company, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

HENRY J. THAYER, Notary Public.